

Moscow protests U.S. interference

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union, in an unusually harsh protest at a time of rapidly warming relations with Washington, accused the U.S. Senate Sunday of cold war-style interference in Soviet internal affairs. First Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh summoned U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock to receive a "vigorous protest," sparked by a Senate committee resolution on the strife-torn region of Nagorno-Karabakh in Soviet Azerbaijan. "We cannot but regard this act of interference as a throwback to the cold war, which could harm efforts by our two countries to ensure the constructive development of Soviet-American relations," the protest said, according to the official Soviet news agency TASS. The report said the Senate resolution was "an attempt at gross interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union" and a bid by "imperialists" to "instruct sovereign peoples of another state how to behave."

Foreign diplomats in Moscow said the tone of the protest reflected Kremlin hostility over the problem of the Karabakh, largely populated by Armenians who want to secede from Azerbaijan, rather than any anger with the White House.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة سياسية عربية المنشورة من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية للصحافة

ACC ministers to discuss housing

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and acting Minister of Public Works and Housing Hisham Al Khatib left for Sanaa Sunday to take part in the eighth session of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) ministers of housing due to start there Tuesday. The meeting will discuss ways of carrying out the objectives of a housing and building agreement signed on the periphery of the last ACC summit in Sanaa. The meeting is also scheduled to discuss the results of the four joint committees which the ACC ministers of housing formed. These committees are: a committee entrusted with the study of organisational structures based in Sanaa; a committee entrusted in studying specifications based to Cairo; a Baghdad-based committee is entrusted with studying artistic terms, contracts, procedures concerning contracts, the basis of classifying contractors and foundations of an information bank for consultative work in contracts; and another Amman-based committee is entrusted with the exchange of information, expertise, research and charged with encouraging cooperation among engineering consultative offices.

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His Majesty King Hussein Sunday presents an award to Rex Ben Zayed Al Nahyan in recognition of his contribution to literature in Jordan (Petra photo)

King honours pioneers in culture, literature, arts

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday presented state awards to leading Jordanians in the fields of culture, literature and arts. In a celebration held in honour of those who excelled in these fields, the King presented the awards to: Hisham Fariz, and Rex Ben Zayed Al Nahyan in the field of literature; Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Qanabbeh in the field of social sciences; and the late cartoonist, Kabali Al-Saghir, in the field of arts. Encouragement awards were granted to Jamal Najm, Munir Al-Razaz, and Yehia Kassar in the field of literature. Minister of Information and Culture Nassef Al-Majali delivered a speech at the ceremony. He said it was a great honour to celebrate the occasion under the patronage of His Majesty and that it makes us as much twice as happy for having His Majesty honouring the winners. He said that since the establishment of the Emirate of Transjordan, the cultural movement in Jordan flourished under the patronage of the Hashemite kings and princes who gave culture in this country its Arab and humanitarian values and encouraged innovators. Thus, the minister added, "it was not strange that Jordan witnessed a live developing culture that has its deep roots and Arab values which was related to the various fields of innovation."



Hooded Palestinians wave flags and display a portrait of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Jerusalem as they read a statement in support of an independent Palestinian state marking the first anniversary of the Palestinian declaration of an independent state.

122 Palestinians killed by Israeli plastic bullets

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops have killed 122 Palestinians with plastic bullets since they were introduced in July 1988 to reduce deaths in the 23-month-old Palestinian uprising, an Israeli army spokesman said Sunday. Army figures released Sunday said 525 Palestinians, 11 Israeli settlers and eight soldiers have been killed inside the occupied territories in the revolt. It said 68 of the dead Palestinians were children under 14. The army introduced plastic bullets to reduce the number of casualties inflicted by soldiers who opened fire to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. An unofficial toll compiled by Reuters has counted 579 Palestinians killed by Israeli troops or civilians and 44 Jews killed in the uprising. It included Jews killed inside the green line. The army said 8,704 Palestinians, 793 Israeli civilians and 1,592 soldiers have been injured in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since December 1987, the start of the uprising. The army is currently holding 9,221 Palestinians in jails — 1,716 of them in "administrative detention" without trial and about 4,400 awaiting trial or indictment, a spokesman said. The statistics showed the army has destroyed 244 houses in the occupied territories to punish Palestinian activists. Troops shot and wounded eight demonstrators in the Gaza Strip Sunday, Palestinians said. Police said that 170 cars have been set on fire in the city since the beginning of the year, most by Palestinians for nationalistic motives. An alleged Palestinian informant for Israel's "security service" arrested on suspicion of strangling seven people in Tel Aviv said Sunday he was motivated by religious reasons and killed the victims as "prostitutes and collaborators" with Israel. The suspect, Mohammad Halabi, 34, surrendered without a struggle Sunday after troops and agents kicked in the door of a shack where he was sleeping in the Gaza Strip town of Khan Yunis, police officials said. The seven victims, which included four Jews and three Arabs, were strangled with a nylon rope, and their bodies were found Oct. 20 in two apartments in Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

PLO answers U.S. on talks proposal

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sent an answer for Washington Sunday on U.S. proposals for direct Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo, a PLO official said. Khaled Al Hassan told Reuters the PLO, after several days of debate on U.S. clarifications it received earlier, sent its response to the Egyptian government for transmission to the United States. Asked what it contained, he said: "We always take a positive position but we reject the negative attitude of others." The PLO has said that it must choose the Palestinian delegation to the proposed meeting in Cairo and it asked the United States for assurances that Washington was committed to a Middle East settlement in line with its official policy. The United States advocates Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories according to U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. The text of Washington's original answer to the PLO has not been published but Palestinian leaders said it was vague. Israel says it must have the right to vet the Palestinian delegation and wants to restrict the agenda to its plan for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PLO says the agenda should be open to all topics. Hassan was a member of the small group which drafted the final PLO position. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak

U.S. sees Lebanese ordeal nearing end

EHDEN, Lebanon (Agencies) — U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy, returning briefly to his post to show support for new President Rene Muawad, said Sunday the storm of Lebanon's 14-year civil war seemed "nearly over." In a long-deferred diplomatic ceremony, McCarthy presented his credentials to Muawad in a village in the north, outside the Christian enclave that is resisting the new president's effort to reunify the country. He then headed back to Damascus after little more than 24 hours in the country. U.S. diplomats were evacuated Sept. 6 because of anti-American protests by supporters of Christian General Michel Aoun. Muawad, a Maronite Christian, has so far failed to form a national unity government grouping all warring factions as stipulated in an internationally-backed peace pact. Some 3,000 supporters flocked to Muawad's home in Ehden to greet the U.S. envoy. Women danced in the streets, trilled cries of joy, threw flowers and offered sweets. But in Christian east Beirut, another 3,000 people demonstrated to show support for Aoun, who ruled the enclave during a 13-month gap between presidents and considers Muawad a Syrian puppet. "We will go on to the end. We will never surrender," read a banner quoting British wartime leader Winston Churchill. Aoun rejects the peace plan because it does not ensure the departure of 33,000 Syrian troops. McCarthy told Muawad: "My president sent me here today to extend his personal support to the very important work that you are about to begin." "Over 14 years, nearly 15, Lebanon has undergone perhaps the greatest test that any democracy can undergo... it seems to us now that like great ships you are in fact approaching the end of a storm." "There is damage aboard this ship. People have become ill during the process. Institutions have become frail. But the storm is nearly over, the ship is nearly back to port." Muawad replied to the envoy: "I am honoured at this bitter time to receive your credentials that make you the first ambassador accredited to the new republic, the republic of national reconciliation." McCarthy left by road for Damascus after the ceremony and a lunch hosted by Muawad. He was to catch a flight for the United States, sources said. It was not clear when he planned to return to base. The U.S. embassy is in the east Beirut suburb of Ankar, under Aoun's control. It was the first time in Lebanon's modern history that a foreign ambassador has presented his credentials to the outside the traditional seat of the head of state in Baabda east of Beirut. Bush also sent a message to Muawad stressing backing for the Arab League-brokered peace pact approved by parliament at a special session held last month in the Saudi Arabian resort town of Taif, despite the objections of Aoun. McCarthy became the first foreign diplomat to present his credentials to Muawad. Bush assured the new president of "the steadfast support of the United States for your presidency and for Lebanon." "We intend to work hard in the days and weeks ahead to manifest our support," Bush said in his letter, text of which was made available to reporters by the Muawad's press office. "I hope your election as president will finally bring an end to the senseless violence that Lebanon has had to endure for far too long." "We believe that the implementation of the Taif agreement will be the first step towards the restoration of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory, free from all foreign occupation," Bush added.

Greece remains without cabinet

ATHENS (R) — Politicians from Greece's three major parties — Conservatives, Socialists and Communists — met throughout the weekend for talks aimed at forming an all-party national unity government this week. On Sunday, two weeks after national elections, Greece still had no government. But political observers give the parties no better than a 50-50 chance of success when they meet President Christos Sartzetakis Monday in a last-ditch effort to head off the third national election this year. In the past two weeks all the major parties have failed to find enough support in the 300-seat parliament to form a government. The constitution requires that they seek a unity government before elections are called. Greek voters, many of whom must return at their own expense to remote villages and islands to vote, have become impatient with repeat elections. Party officials appeared to be making vigorous efforts to find a compromise government. The main stumbling block now is a demand by Socialist Party leader Andreas Papandreu, 70, prime minister from 1981 until his defeat in the June election, that the new government change the voting law to simple proportional representation. This would make an absolute majority virtually impossible for the conservative New Democracy Party, which has fallen just short of 151 seats in two elections this year. It won 148 seats in the Nov. 5 poll. Although the changes might cut Papandreu's 128 seats and raise the Communists' 21 seats, it could also make a left-wing Socialist-Communist coalition the only possible combination for a stable, long-term Greek government. Papandreu has called for a leftist coalition for months. But the Communists, who joined forces with the Conservatives after the June poll to send Papandreu to trial on corruption charges, have resisted his overtures. Despite the charges Papandreu increased his vote in November. Little has been said about the case since he reemerged as a major political player, and members of his party may even join his accusers in a national unity government.

E. Germans continue street protests

WEST BERLIN (Agencies) — East German pro-democracy demonstrators took to the streets of several cities Sunday, while Communist authorities published a study detailing glaring deficiencies in the country's troubled economy. Tens of thousands marched, demanding the Communist Party relinquish its constitutional monopoly on power and calling for the former leadership to be held accountable for the country's crisis, the state-run news agency ADN said. The demonstrators also called for basic civil liberties and measures to save local monuments, ADN said. The biggest of the rallies and marches — all organised by artists and other cultural workers — was in the southern city of Dresden where some 50,000 demanded politicians responsible for the country's problems be punished. They also called for disgraced artists to be rehabilitated as well as for solidarity with the Romanian people and peaceful demonstrators in Czechoslovakia, since of clashes with police on Friday and more protests Sunday. In East Berlin, several thousand people marched through town waving placards and some carrying a coffin to mark the demise of the state security ministry, downgraded to an office of national security in the new coalition government. "For exchange: East Germany for Mickey Mouse," read one placard, poking fun at the country's political crisis. The marchers planted their placards and draped their banners around the Volkskammer (parliament) before dispersing peacefully. People were also out on the streets in Frankfurt am der Oder, Schwedt, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Gera, Neustrelitz, Meiningen and Erfurt in one of the most widespread recent protest actions. It was such "people power" protests that brought a change in the leadership and then forced concessions from the new team in the past month, thrusting it onto a path of reform that has included opening the Berlin Wall. In Frankfurt am der Oder, on the Polish border, some 10,000 people demanded an independent newspaper for the town and the removal of article one in the constitution which enshrines the party's leading role. The demonstrators in Gera protested against the abuse of power by officials while 20,000 artists and other citizens in Erfurt demanded an end to censorship in culture. People at various rallies and marches complained about the poor state of monuments and buildings and demanded New Forum, the leading opposition movement, be officially recognised. The protesters paused briefly at the spot on national street where the youth was reported to have died. In an eight-day whirlwind of political change in Eastern Europe, Bulgaria's orthodox leader Todor Zhivkov has been jettisoned with the egg of corruption and misuse on his face, and the new leader Petar Mladenov has won popular acclaim for supporting free press. In their biggest independent demonstration since World War II, jubilant Bulgarians massed in Sofia Saturday shouting for democracy and for Zhivkov to stand trial in a show of people power unthinkable eight days ago. In Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu's iron-clad reign for a quarter century seemed no nearer to an end despite the drive for reform in Eastern Europe and his growing isolation as the Soviet bloc's last post-Stalinist leader. The Romanian party rallied round Ceausescu Saturday to support his policies ahead of a party congress set to open on Monday in Bucharest, Agerpres news agency reported. Romania has banned several foreign reporters from covering the congress and has virtually sealed its border with reformist Hungary, turning away hundreds of travellers as part of heavy security precautions for the congress. The protesters paused briefly

New Moldavia leader blames party for unrest

KISHINYOV, Soviet Union (R) — Soviet Moldavia's new Communist Party chief, appointed amid surging nationalist and social unrest, suggested Sunday his ousted predecessor bore much blame for tension in the republic. In televised remarks echoing criticism of disgraced old-style leaders now resounding across Eastern Europe, Pyotr Luchinsky said the Moldavian party had moved too slowly towards reform and pledged he would keep close contact with the people. "The party failed to lead the republic fast enough out of stagnation," he declared, using the now common term for the rule of late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, with whom sacked local leader Stefan Grossu was closely linked. "We reject the methods and approaches of the former era. We must do all we can to ensure that we never return to them again," declared Luchinsky, clearly chosen by the Kremlin to try to restore calm to Moldavia on the Soviet border with Romania. The small republic, with just over four million people, is one of several around the rim of the Soviet Union where citizens are increasingly demanding greater autonomy from Moscow. This has led to growing tension between ethnic Moldavians, closely related to the Romanians to the West, and Russians who have moved into the republic over the last four decades and fear they might be forced to leave. On Nov. 7 Moldavian nationalists, in an incident believed unprecedented in Soviet history, prevented a military parade in Kishinyov marking the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. The subsequent arrest of some demonstrators led to more protests and clashes outside the Republic's Interior Ministry Nov. 10 in which local reports said more than 200 people were injured. The protesters, largely supporters of the Popular Front

Sudan government, rebels to hold direct peace talks

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's military government and southern rebels agreed to hold direct peace talks next month as the ruling junta showed growing confidence in its grip on power.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced Sunday in the Kenyan capital Nairobi that Sudan and rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had agreed to talks without preconditions there on Dec. 1.

"If they want a mediator I will help them," Carter told reporters.

"The issue of peace is a basic one which can only be settled through negotiations," military ruler General Omar Al Bashir was quoted as saying by Khartoum newspapers Sunday.

"We are ready to sit and negotiate with (SPLA leader John) Garang's movement anywhere and at any time."

The only round of peace talks between the SPLA and the junta was held in Ethiopia in August.

It collapsed over the issue of Islamic Sharia Laws rejected by the mainly animist and Christian southerners since their half-hearted introduction in 1983 as another symptom of domination by the Arabised Muslim North.

Carter, in Nairobi to chair peace negotiations between neighbouring Ethiopia and rebels fighting in its northern Eritrea province, said he was authorised to make the talks announcement by both Bashir and Garang.

Shortly before the talks were announced, a Sudanese paper reported the military junta freed from jail ousted Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi.

Diplomats said the release and

a hike in sugar prices demonstrated growing domestic confidence by the 15-man ruling junta.

"They must be very comfortable in power to free Mahdi from jail and raise the price of sugar in less than 48 hours," a diplomat said.

The ousted Mahdi raised sugar prices 500 per cent last December but was forced to rescind the hike after protests and a national strike.

Finance Minister Sayed Zaki announced late Saturday that the price of sugar would be more than doubled with immediate effect.

The Khartoum daily Al Engaz Al Watani reported that Mahdi, head of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), Mohammad Al Mirghani and Hassan Al Tourabi, leader of the National Islamic Party (NIP), had been freed from jail and placed under house arrest.

The unsecured newspaper report could not immediately be officially confirmed. The three were arrested shortly after a June 30 coup toppled Mahdi's government.

The latest price rise from 1.25 pounds (28 cents) to three pounds (66 cents) for a pound of sugar may be academic for many in view of the chronic shortage of the commodity.

Notoriously sweet-toothed Sudanese may have to resort to the black market where sugar prices are 50 times higher.

Sudan's junta in September

hiked bread prices 25 per cent, saying it planned to gradually slash all state subsidies.

Zaki said subsidies were costing Sudan 3.5 billion pounds (\$777 million) a year, 1.2 billion (\$266 million) for sugar. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has for years demanded their removal.

The sugar price hike came two days before the end of a national economic conference which opened last month to find remedies for the country's economic woes.

The conference's resolutions will provide the basis for future talks with the IMF, the government said. Sudan owes the IMF \$1.4 billion in arrears, foreign economists said.

Sudan, declared ineligible for fresh funds by the IMF in 1986, has a foreign debt estimated at nearly \$14 billion.

Economic problems were compounded by devastating drought in 1984 and 1985, floods and famine in 1988 and a locust invasion.

Solving the six-year-old southern rebellion will ease what has been an additional strain on Sudan's meagre resources.

Just before Carter's announcement, junta member Colonel Mohammed Al Amin Khalifa said a new round of talks with Garang's movement would start soon.

"Serious preparations are being made to enter negotiations with the other side," he was quoted as saying by the Khartoum daily Al Sudan Al Hadeeth Sunday.

Khalifa said Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak had agreed to host such talks in Cairo.

Fresh battles in Ethiopia eclipse peace talks

NAIROBI (R) — Fresh battles in northern Ethiopia have eclipsed peace talks between the Marxist government and separatist rebels opening in Nairobi Monday.

As negotiators from Ethiopia and the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) assembled in the Kenyan capital Sunday for the talks, another rebel group said it had stormed a key garrison town in the northern Wollo province, killing 500 troops and taking 150 others prisoner.

Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) rebels — fighting since 1975 to topple the government — said 450 more govern-

ment troops were wounded in the fighting at Kombolcha, 300 kilometres north of Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa, Friday.

Kombolcha is only 20 kilometres east of Dese, provincial capital of Wollo, and holds a strategic position on one of the main roads linking Addis Ababa with the Red Sea port of Assab and Asmara, capital of the northern Eritrea province.

The TPLF, already in control of Tigray province which has a population of 3.5 million, has in the past fought alongside EPLF rebels who are campaigning for independence of Eritrea.

Nearly a million people have

died in Eritrea's 28-year war, Africa's longest-running civil war which has also displaced more than 800,000 people and crippled the economy of Ethiopia, already one of the continent's poorest nations.

Despite the fighting, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, mediator of the EPLF-Ethiopia talks, said Sunday he believed the two sides would continue to seriously negotiate as they did in September in Atlanta, Georgia, during the first round.

"It is very difficult for either party to withdraw (from the talks)."

UNRWA seeks \$242.3m for 1990

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees has drawn up a budget of \$242.3 million for the year 1990 and a meeting of donor countries is currently underway here during which it expects pledges of funds.

According to a press release by UNRWA, 40 countries have already pledged contributions; totalling nearly \$76 million towards the agency's 1990 budget.

The pledges were made Thursday at the United Nations in New York at the annual pledging conference at the annual RWA. Of the total pledged, more than \$1.3 million was earmarked for UNRWA's emergency programmes in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The principal pledges announced at Thursday's meeting came from Sweden (\$15.6

million), Italy (\$9.63 million), Norway (\$9.39 million), the United Kingdom (\$9 million) and the Federal Republic of Germany (\$6.76 million).

In addition, Switzerland pledged \$5.9 million, Denmark pledged up to \$5.8 million and Finland — announcing a 66 per cent increase over its 1989 contribution — pledged \$3.5 million.

Special contributions for the emergency programmes came from Kuwait (\$500,000), Denmark (\$415,000) and the UK (\$393,700 for an engineering consultant's study on refugee camp infrastructural improvements).

Several of UNRWA's traditional major donors were not yet able to announce their 1990 pledges at Thursday's meeting. These included the United States, the European Community, Japan, Canada, Kuwait and

Saudi Arabia. In 1989, these donors accounted for 68 per cent of UNRWA's income from voluntary contributions.

Speaking at the pledging conference, UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli said funding for next year's regular programmes was still far from assured and the emergency budget was still largely unfunded. While thanking donors for their pledges and words of support and encouragement, he said: "It is very clear that we cannot afford to be complacent."

The conference was opened by Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, this year's president of the United Nations General Assembly. He urged governments to respond generously to enable UNRWA to continue to fulfil its responsibilities to the Palestine refugees on behalf of the international community.

Lebanon faces long power struggle

By Simon Martin
Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanon's power struggle will last for months even if its new president succeeds in forming a credible unity cabinet, diplomats and political analysts say.

Two weeks after taking office, Rene Muawad spent Sunday holding what one newspaper called last-chance talks with Christian and Muslim politicians in the northern town of Ehden.

Muawad, acclaimed by the world but reviled by many fellow Christians as a pro-Syrian collaborator, is striving to form a national reconciliation cabinet as part of an Arab-sponsored peace pact approved by parliament the day it elected him.

Whatever the outcome, army chief Michel Aoun — assured of solid grassroots Christian support and the loyalties of his troops — will not be budged easily from the presidential palace, in east Beirut, or the one-quarter of the country he controls.

And reuniting a people torn apart by 14 years of war may take decades, analysts believe.

"The risk for Muawad is that the longer the situation goes on, the less credible it all looks," said a diplomat. "As time goes on, it all plays into Aoun's hands and proves that Taif will not work," he added referring to the Saudi resort where deputies debated the Arab League's Lebanon peace plan.

"Before, we had one Maronite ruling us. Now we have two," said one resident of west Beirut.

Aoun says Syria will swallow Lebanon if the peace pact is initially approved by Christian and Muslim deputies in Saudi Arabia, is implemented. "We refuse the example of the wolf and the lamb," he told a news conference.

The pact retains the traditional system of allocating posts by religion but switches power from the Christian president to a Muslim-led cabinet. It fails to set a date for the withdrawal of 33,000 Syrian troops from the country.

The power struggle began in September 1988, when Aoun's administration and a rival Syrian-backed cabinet both claimed legitimacy after parliament failed to elect a president.

Aoun began a six-month "liberation war" in March to expel foreign forces and said this was his only goal. Opponents call him "Napoli-Aoun" and accuse him of presidential ambitions.

In a gesture emphasising Aoun's international isolation, U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy returned to Lebanon Saturday to present his credentials to Muawad. The Americans quit their embassy in east Beirut in September because of fears for their safety.

Professing indifference to governments, Aoun said he would take his case to the world's people. Meanwhile, say diplomats and journalists, he appears increasingly relaxed and confident.

"Muawad is under great pressure to push ahead, but how?" a diplomat said. "If Muawad asked the Syrians to help him (militarily), that's the end of his presidency. I don't take the idea of military pressure too seriously."

"Iraqi arms supplies have stopped but Aoun probably has enough to last him for immediate purposes."

Signs of a possible fiscal blockade emerged when east Beirut bankers accused the Central Bank in the west of cutting off funds to its branch at Jounieh in the Falangist enclave.

Central Bank sources said Aoun caused the banknote



Lebanese youths display posters of General Michel Aoun to support his rejection of Taif agreement.

shortage by withholding tax money collected in the enclave from Jounieh.

How could Muawad bring Aoun to heel? "I think the new government will start exerting political and financial pressure and take administrative measures," said Marwan Hemadi, political adviser to Druze chief Walid Jumblatt.

However, Aoun controls assets west Beirut needs, such as water and electricity supplies, grain silos and a major port.

Muawad and his Prime

Minister Selim Hoss are counting on George Saadeh, president of the Falange Party, to give their cabinet some claim to a broad base. Saadeh has not announced a decision and opinion differs on his importance.

"A unity government all depends on whether the Falange can go along with national unity or bend to Aoun's pressure," said Hemadi. "With an internationally recognised president, Aoun is in a much weaker position now." But a diplomat said Saadeh's

support would in itself not make a Muawad government credible.

"Muawad was undermined by the circumstances of his election — it was pre-cooked some months in advance. This exercise has done no one any good, least of all Muawad."

Syria lobbied openly for Muawad before the poll. Samir Geagea, leader of the 10,000-strong Lebanese Forces (LF) militia which fought against Aoun's troops in February, is apparently sticking with Aoun at present.

Egyptian-Iraqi situation under control — diplomat

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Egyptians working in Iraq, saying they are now subject to increasing violence, accused their government Sunday of failing to safeguard their rights.

The Egyptian embassy said one Egyptian was killed and 70 were injured in street battles in Baghdad Friday and scores of Egyptian and Iraqi were arrested.

"According to our official report sent to the Foreign Ministry in Cairo, one was killed and 70 were wounded," Charge d'Affaires Labib Ibrahim told Reuters. "Scores from both sides are under arrest and an investigation is underway."

Tensions between Egyptian workers and Iraqis surfaced this month after Baghdad cut the level of permitted remittances to 10 dinars (\$30) a month from 25 dinars (\$75).

About one million Egyptians work in Iraq but thousands have fled, fearing that violence will escalate.

Witnesses said earlier up to eight Egyptians might have been killed in Friday's clashes between workers celebrating Egypt's World Cup soccer victory over Algeria and Iraqi civilians and police.

Ibrahim confirmed reports that a truck drove into a crowd of about 5,000 Egyptians, crushing several of them.

But he said witness reports of a higher death toll were exaggerated. "Thank God the situation was contained," he said.

"Many people acted unwisely and burgled shops," Ibrahim said. "I cannot say if it was deliberate or not until the investigation is over. Iraq Television filmed the clash and the video tape is now part of the evidence."

An Egyptian, who declined to be identified, said: "When the police refused to intervene we lost our minds. We smashed their car and turned over the television van."

Twelve Egyptian drivers, carpenters or butchers, who said one of their friends died in the clashes, met at a cafe by the Tigris River Saturday to discuss their future.

They accused Cairo of responding weakly to their plight and thus encouraging further clashes. They called on their government to take immediate measures to defend their rights.

Some Egyptians leaving Iraq complained that airport authorities confiscated their belongings. Iraqi law bars foreigners from taking imported electrical appliances and other goods out of the country.

Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said in Cairo Sunday that an accord had been reached on meeting delayed payments to Egyptian workers and the families of those who died in Iraq would be compensated.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein assured Egyptians Wednesday that their problems would be dealt with.

Foreign ships to remain in Gulf until peace settlement

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — A British warship commander said Sunday foreign navies will remain in the Gulf to protect merchant vessels in the waterway in the absence of a peace settlement between Iran and Iraq a year after a U.N.-brokered ceasefire.

"It's not as tense as last year, and it's all very routine," said Cmdr. Paul D. Stone, of Hampshire. "But the situation is still unstable as there's no lasting peace."

Stone, commander of the guided missile destroyer HMS Manchester, warned: "It doesn't take much to start an incident."

He spoke to a group of reporters who visited the Manchester while on a port call to Bahrain. The vessel is part of four-unit Armilla Patrol — three warships and a navy tanker — that Britain maintains in the Gulf waters.

Britain and other Western powers that beefed up their military presence in the waterway at the height of the Iran-Iraq war, reduced the number of their vessels in the region after the ceasefire which took hold on Aug. 20, 1988, halting eight years of hostilities.

But peace negotiations launched after the truce have made no progress toward a permanent settlement of the conflict.

The Soviet Union had some seven to nine units in the waterway before the ceasefire, and Stone said they were now down to "about three or four warships and a couple of support ships at any time."

The United States maintains some 10 units in the region, including three minesweepers inside the Gulf and a battleship group of seven to eight units in the Arabian Sea, Navy Spokesman Joe Bartlett said last week.

The navy units escorted merchant vessels flying their national flags at the peak of the Iran-Iraq hostilities to protect them against the fallout of the war on the waterway.

They now just watch from a distance. "We keep tabs and we chat them up occasionally... and they are very happy to have us here as an insurance policy," Stone said.

"There will be a role for the Armilla Patrol until lasting peace, to support British merchant ships," he asserted, saying it was "essentially the same" with all other foreign naval task forces in the Gulf, including the American and Soviet units.

Some 550 merchant vessels of different nationalities were caught in the spillovers of the war on the sealanes of the vital region which provides about one-fifth of the industrialised world's oil needs.

Most of the damage was caused by Iran's darting speedboats, some 50 Swedish Bommars which the Iranians equipped with firing arms.

"We don't see speedboats at all," he said. Instead, he said, Iran is operating regular patrol boats in the Gulf. He said these include two frigates, Alvand and the Alborz, an oil tanker, and a

tank loading vessel. "Occasionally we see an Iranian warship, we talk to them, they speak jolly good English and they are friendly," he said.

"There is no more checking of merchant ships at the Strait of Hormuz. They are just displaying a presence which is what we do," he added.

Shipping executives last month said a Gulf tanker was stopped and questioned by the Iranians in Hormuz, but noted it was a time when the Iranians were conducting manoeuvres.

Iraq also charged at the time that two Iranian tugboats approached an Iraqi patrol boat at the head of the Gulf and killed an Iraqi in an ensuing exchange of fire.

Stone said he was satisfied that both parties played down the incident. The first in the waters since the ceasefire.

He noted that the Armilla Patrol never clashed with the Iranians during the so-called tanker war, and that only a limited number of British merchant ships were attacked, usually when at a distance from British naval units.

"We've been a great success," he commented. "To my mind, that's what naval power is about... to maintain peace."

Last month, the Manchester ran into a capsized Arab merchant ship in the Arabian Sea, off Oman, and rescued 10 of the 12 crewmen on board, four of them Iranian.

| JORDAN TELEVISION | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Tel: 77311-19 | |
| PROGRAMME ONE | |
| 15:30 | Koran |
| 15:40 | Programme review |
| 15:45 | Children's programmes |
| 15:50 | News summary in Arabic |
| 15:55 | World News |
| 15:55 | Local programme |
| 15:55 | Programme review |
| 15:55 | News in Arabic |
| 15:55 | Arabic series |
| 15:55 | Programme review |
| 15:55 | News summary in Arabic |
| PROGRAMME TWO | |
| 15:55 | Des Chiffres et de lettres |
| 15:55 | L'Appart |
| 15:55 | News in French |
| 15:55 | Weekly Sport magazine |
| 15:55 | News in Hebrew |
| 15:55 | Varieties |
| 15:55 | Golden Girls |
| 15:55 | Chapagne Charlie |
| 15:55 | News in English |
| 15:55 | News series |
| PRAYER TIMES | |
| 04:45 | Fajr |
| 06:00 | (Sunrise) Duha |
| 11:21 | Dhuhr |
| 14:14 | 'Asr |
| 16:39 | Maghrib |
| 17:59 | Isha |
| CHURCHES | |
| St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 810740 | |
| Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637851 | |
| St. Joseph Church Tel. 624990 | |
| Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440 | |
| De la Salle Church Tel. 661757 | |
| Terzianita Church Tel. 622665 | |
| Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541 | |
| Anglican Church Tel. 623383, Tel. 628543 | |
| Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 71131 | |
| Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 71261 | |
| Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 717151 | |
| Assyrian International Church Tel. 683526 | |
| Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295 | |
| The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932 | |
| WEATHER | |
| Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology | |
| It will be cold and partly cloudy to cloudy with a chance for scattered showers and winds will be northwesterly to moderate. In Amman, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate wind and calm sea. | |
| Min./Max. temp. | |
| Amman | 11 / 16 |
| Amman | 14 / 25 |
| Amman | 9 / 19 |
| Amman | 15 / 25 |

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

| EMERGENCIES | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Civil Defence Department | 661111 |
| Civil Defence Immediate | |
| USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS | |
| NIGHT DUTY | |
| AMMAN: | |
| Dr. Hashem Abu Anqab | 893122 |
| Dr. Kaysa Halayeh | 793522 |
| Dr. Walid Saad | 683566 |
| Dr. Abdul Rafiq Elwanja | 793554 |
| Firas pharmacy | 661912 |
| Ferdous pharmacy | 778336 |
| Al Asma pharmacy | 637055 |
| Nasrallah pharmacy | 623672 |
| Al Salam pharmacy | 630730 |
| Yacoub pharmacy | 644945 |
| Shamsi pharmacy | 637650 |
| IRBID: | |
| Dr. Ahmad Al Nagezi | (-) |
| Al Shamsi pharmacy | 983238 |
| ZARQA: | |
| Dr. Musa Odah | (-) |
| Khalifeh pharmacy | 983417 |
| HOSPITALS | |
| AMMAN: | |
| Hussein Medical Centre | 813613/32 |
| Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn | 642616 |
| Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amn | 642412 |
| Jabal Amman Maternity | 642622 |
| Mahab, J. Amman | 636140 |
| Palestine, Shamsi | 664171/4 |
| Shamsi Hospital | 669131 |
| University Hospital | 842845 |
| Al-Mushir Hospital | 672279 |
| The Islamic, Abdali | 665121/57 |
| Al-Ahli, Abdali | 664164/6 |
| Italian, Al-Mushir | 77101/3 |
| Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh | 775111/26 |
| Amn, Ma'ha | 891611/15 |
| Queen Alia Hospital | 662405/0 |
| Amal Hospital | 674155 |
| ZARQA: | |
| Zarqa Govt. Hospital | (09)883323 |
| Zarqa National Hospital | (09)991071 |
| Ibn Sina Hospital | (09)586732 |
| FOR THE TRAVELLER | |
| QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | |
| This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)3200-5, where it should always be verified. | |
| ARRIVALS | |
| Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1) | |
| 08:45 | Baghdad (RJ) |
| 09:40 | Damascus (RJ) |
| 09:40 | Scuse (RJ) |
| 09:40 | Cairo (RJ) |
| 09:45 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 10:15 | Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) |
| 10:15 | Larnaca (RJ) |
| 11:15 | Amman (RJ) |
| 11:45 | Amman (RJ) |
| 11:45 | Vienna, Istanbul (RJ) |
| 11:45 | Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) |
| 12:30 | Bangkok (RJ) |
| DEPARTURES | |
| Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1) | |
| 09:40 | Amman (RJ) |
| 11:15 | Vienna, Moscow, New York (RJ) |
| 12:15 | Frank |

JUST invites papers on image of nursing

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) has issued a call for papers to be presented at the first Middle East conference on the image of nursing to be held May 12 and 13, 1990, at the university in Irbid.

"At a time when there is an international shortage of nurses, the conference will promote research on the image of nursing and explore the following and related issues: how the image of nursing affects recruitment and retention of nurses; public perceptions of the nurse; how nurses view themselves and the profession; how the media shape the image of nursing; the role of accrediting agencies and the image of nursing; cross-cultural and historical perceptions of nursing; and what the nursing profession can do to enhance its image," said a JUST press release.

While the focus will be on the

Middle East, papers about the image of nursing from other regions/countries are invited, it said. Clinicians and educators from nursing and other disciplines are encouraged to submit abstracts by Feb. 1, 1990 to Dr. Rowaida Al Ma'aitah and Dr. Edna Quinn, of JUST's Nursing Department.

Abstracts may be in English or Arabic should be 200 words or less and typed in double-space. Indicate audio-visuals you will require. Return address, day and evening telephone numbers, and, if possible, fax numbers are required.

Final papers must be in English. They are due March 1, 1990. They should be no longer than eight double-spaced pages, to be delivered in 20 minutes or less in order to allow time for audience discussion.

For further information please contact the conference coordinators.

Talks on de Gaulle urge better Franco-Arab ties

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on Charles de Gaulle and the Arab World concluded here Sunday. The symposium, held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, highlighted "the important, positive and well-balanced role played by the late French president in dealing with the Middle East conflict."

Participants in the event, which was organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) in cooperation with the Charles de Gaulle Institute discussed two working papers. The first, prepared by Abdullah Tulba, deals with the constitution of the 5th French

Republic and the permanent Syrian constitution of 1973. The second paper deals with de Gaulle's contribution towards the stability and credibility of France and Europe as a whole.

Following the discussion of the two papers, participants held a lengthy discussion on the future of Franco-Arab relations and stressed the need for further enhancing these relations in all fields.

They also praised French stands on Arab rights, particularly in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and support of the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.



Products of Bani Hamida women's weaving project

Bani Hamida project gets marketing outlet

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday inaugurated Bani Hamida House and opened an exhibition of the latest collections of woven bedouin rugs, wall hangings and cushions.

The house, a renovated residence dating back to the early years of modern Jordan, is located off Rainbow street in Jabal Amman. It will serve as a permanent showroom and a marketing outlet for the products of 565 women involved in the Bani Hamida bedouin project, launched in September 1985 by the Save the Children Fund (USA) and Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The project is part of a national effort initiated by Queen Noor to revive Jordan's heritage, provide income-generating projects for low-income families, and enhance the status of women as wage-earners and decision-makers in their communities. The renovation of the house was made possible through a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and contributions from Australia, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

So far the products have been sold at the Save the Children Fund at fall and spring exhibitions. Such products were displayed in Washington, D.C. in November 1987 and October 1989. A collection called the "bridal chest" is currently on show at Kan Zaman craft village in Yadoudeh, an area south of Amman.

Since the project's initiation in September 1985, participants have received a total of U.S. \$162,000 in wages; they spent the money on health needs, basic supplies (such as flour, purified butter, kerosene), education for their children, clothes and improving their houses.

The recently-settled Bani Hamida tribe live in 12 villages scattered across Jabal Bani Hamida, south of Madaba and Mount Nebo; the scenic area 75 kilometres south-west of Amman overlooks and Dead Sea and provides a magnificent view of the hills surrounding the Holy City of Jerusalem.

The women practise the rug-weaving craft, a heritage passed down from mother to daughter for centuries, as spinners, dyers, loomsetters, and weavers. A new breed of young bedouin women, the first in their tribe to attend school, are being trained as village supervisors to help manage the project.

The women produce weavings of 100 per cent sheep wool in both traditional and contemporary colours and designs, which appeal to both foreigners and Jordanians. In this respect, the management relies on specialists brought to the country by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's National Handicrafts Development Project.

The project is run according to a five-year plan begun in mid-1987. It calls for an increase in production and sales by up to 75 per cent each year. The project goal is to break even its sixth year between mid-1990 and mid-1991.

The project has received a three-year grant from USAID via PETRA project.

The inauguration was attended by Tourism Minister Yassir Hilkmat, the secretary general of the Ministry of Social Development and several foreign diplomats.

AMMAN — Romania opens a key party congress Monday in the capital, Bucharest, apparently standing firm on policies at a time when sweeping changes have overtaken Eastern Europe with the virtual tearing down of the Berlin Wall and popular demands for reforms in the Soviet bloc countries.

On the occasion of the congress, the Romanian ambassador to Jordan, Dumitru Stancu, organised an informal briefing for the local press to underline his country's policies, political, economic and social, and emphasised the importance of the party meeting.

"Romania has taken major steps in the direction of progress since its independence in 1944, and has achieved extensive development by increasing the country's gross income by 40 times and raising its industrial production by 145 times since the year 1945, according to the ambassador who gave reporters a detailed history of the country's development."

"In the past, some sectors had very low production, but now, the lowest is over 10 billion lira and the highest can go as up as 100 billion lira," Stancu said. "Through this we have been successful in paying all our foreign debts, which ten years ago amounted to \$10 billion," he added.

Stancu attributed this to the fact that Romania had adopted an "original system of social democracy," creating in the economic, social, technological and national fields a system of worker social democracy congress, which meets every five years, to

'Proper usage of water is imperative'

Experts discuss water recycling

AMMAN (Petra) — Water and Irrigation Minister Mohammad Saleh Kilani Sunday called for proper exploitation and usage of water since studies show that Jordan's demand as it approaches the 21st century will exceed the capacity of available and potential water resources in the Kingdom.

Addressing the opening session of a three-day symposium on scopes and prospects of use of treated waste water in agriculture, Kilani said 95 per cent of Jordan's population had access to tapped water from central water networks and that 50 per cent of

the country's houses were connected with sewerage networks. This contributes to the increase in the quantity of treated water, which will exceed 60 million cubic metres by the year 1995, according to Kilani. "This situation calls for drawing up plans for using the treated water," Kilani said.

Kilani said that a three-year pilot programme had been initiated in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to study the effects of treated water on soil and crops. This project, supervised by a scientific committee, grouping representatives from all concerned

ministries and institutions, is currently being implemented in a 45-dunum area.

The Water Authority of Jordan (WAI) has signed an agreement with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), giving JCO the authority to exploit land and waste water in accordance with certain conditions, specifying the crops and irrigation methods, according to the minister.

Kilani pointed out that the ministry had agreed with the United States Agency for International Development to undertake a study on expanding and developing the Samra water purification plant.

He said the ministry's role

should not only be restricted to supplying the treated water but should also ensure the smooth performance of the programme, with a view in safeguarding health and environment.

Other speakers at the session stressed the importance of water for development and underlined the threats facing natural resources, particularly in the Middle East, where desertification and lack of water resources are already visible.

The symposium is organised by the JCO in cooperation with the West German Friedrich Neumann Corporation and the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Environmental Pollution.

Symposium on tribalism reviews linkage between norms and laws

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a three-day symposium on tribal norms and traditions Sunday discussed killing in Islamic law and the role of tribal tribunals in addressing it. Also discussed were working papers on bail in Islamic law and tribal reconciliation.

The symposium, organised by the University of Jordan's Islamic Cultural Centre, aims at identifying current trends and studying legislation in force with a view to coming up with a formula that suits the social changes in the Jordanian society.

Jordan is one of the Arab countries where tribalism is a dominant factor. For Jordan,

norms have become the basis for solving all problems and disputes. Taking part in the symposium are a number of scholars, researchers and tribal leaders.

Dr. Adnan Al Bakhit, the university's vice-president for scientific research, deputised for the university's president in opening the symposium. In the opening session, he said that the participation of scientists in the symposium shows the importance of the issue.

Dr. Hassan Abu Eid said that norms were a source for laws and made a comparison between the norms of the past and present.

Dr. Khaled Al Zu'bi discussed

the concept of norms in law. Zu'bi also discussed the way the tribal norms tackle different issues. He made a comparison between tribal norms and law in terms of solving issues.

Sheikh Abdul Naser Abu Basal reviewed in a research paper he presented the stages of the enactment of tribal laws and the contents of these laws.

Sheikh Nayef Al Hadid presented a research paper in which he dealt with the influence of social changes on tribal norms. He reviewed the changes in the bedouin society from illiteracy to literacy, and from a nomadic society to an Islamic Arab society.

Weather centre improves accuracy of predictions

AMMAN (Petra) — In its efforts to develop and upgrade the level of weather forecast, the Meteorology Department has modernised the national weather forecasting centre, according to the department's secretary-general, Ali Abanda.

He said Sunday that the centre, established in 1986, was equipped with all the technical equipment and was linked via satellite with the advanced Offenbach centre in West Germany.

Abanda said the centre was

equipped with computers, cartographs, satellite station, radar, solar rays centre and a telescope.

The costs of the centre were covered by the Jordanian government, the United Kingdom and West Germany. The Jordanian government's contribution was JD 300,000, and the U.K. and the West German government's contribution amounted to \$450,000.

However, Abanda said, "the centre will be operational in 1990 after being supplied with all the advanced technical equipment."

He said the centre receives information on weather forecasts and cartographs and sends them to all of Jordan's airports. He said the centre provides Queen Alia International Airport with air sketches and cartographs needed for ensuring the safety of air navigation. The sketches include information of flying heights at arrival and departure airports.

Abanda said the centre has 25 weather forecasters, 30 monitors, 25 communication technicians and four engineers.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

TIES WITH INDONESIA: The ministers of health and social development and Awqaf and Islamic affairs Sunday discussed with the visiting Indonesian minister of social development means of enhancing bilateral cooperation in the fields of social development, health and Islamic affairs. (Petra)

OMANI RECEPTION: The Omani ambassador to Jordan Saturday hosted a reception at the Plaza Hotel to mark his country's National Day. The reception was attended by a number of ministers, senior government officials and diplomats. (J.T.)

HAMMAD PROMOTED: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Mas'adeh has Sunday named Salamah Hammad as ministry secretary general as of Monday, Nov. 20, 1989. (Petra)

ADR GOVERNOR NAMED: The Cabinet Sunday endorsed the appointment of Muhammad Al Ma'aitah as mayor of Adr in Karak Governorate. The Cabinet also endorsed a decision to include the Public Transport Corporation's staff in the social security coverage. (Petra)

REGIONAL WATER SECURITY: A three-day symposium on water security organised by the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) concluded in Damascus Sunday with a call for forming a regional water council under the auspices of ESCWA. Jordan's representative to the meetings, Kamel Al Radaideh, said participants stressed the importance of water in the overall social and economic development and pointed out a potential shortage in water by the end of this century. Radaideh noted that a Damascus declaration, adopted at the end of the meetings, denounced repeated Israeli attempts and plans to seize Arab water resources. (Petra)

VOLUNTARY WORK: The University of Jordan's faculty of nursing has begun a week-long voluntary work week at homes of the aged. Students from the faculty visited over the last two days the Juwaidah home for the aged and delivered educational lectures. (Petra)

ADVICE TO FARMERS: Ministry of Agriculture Sunday called on all farmers to add fertilisers to their soil and to prepare it for sowing wheat and barley seeds following the recent rainfall in the various parts of the Kingdom. (Petra)

SHRAIDEH OFF TO GENEVA: Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director General Burhan Shraideh left for Geneva Sunday for talks with officials from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on assistance in the fields of vocational counselling and addressing unemployment. Shraideh will also visit Italy to discuss with officials from Torino Institute prospects for an agreement under which supervisors and trainers courses will be held in Amman instead of the institute. (Petra)

INDUSTRIAL WASTE: A five-day workshop on industrial residues, organised by the World Health Organisation's (WHO) East Mediterranean Regional Office, started here Sunday. The symposium will tackle subjects relevant to industrial residues, hazardous garbage and the storage, transportation and final procession of such waste. Taking part in the symposium are experts from 12 countries including Jordan. (Petra)

PRICE VIOLATOR SENTENCED: The military governor Sunday endorsed the military court's verdict sentencing Ahmad Hassan Said and Mohammad Youssef to three months and a month and a half in prison respectively for manipulating prices of foodstuffs. The court also sentenced four others to fines ranging from between JD 100 and JD 200 for the same offence. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- * A book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Samia Bourini and Abir Abu Jodeh at Alia Art Gallery.
- * An art exhibition entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Goethe Institute.
- * A photographic exhibition entitled "Amman Today" at the Royal Cultural Centre.

LECTURE

- * A lecture, in French, entitled "The Influence of the French Revolution on Arab Political Thought" by Mu'ta University President Dr. Ali Mahafza at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.



The Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation Jordan Export Directory TO ALL JORDANIAN EXPORTERS

The Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation has already announced that it is currently preparing an Export Directory (in English and Arabic) and any Exporters who have not yet completed the necessary forms, should do so by Nov. 25.

For information, please visit the corporation's headquarters in Shmeisani behind Professional Union Building), phone at 603507 or FAX 684568.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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RAKAN AL MAJALI

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Learning process

THE DISPUTE over the welfare of Egyptian workers in Iraq is clearly a tempest in a cup that will soon wither away. The solid relationship between Cairo and Baghdad is obviously too strong to be adversely affected by such transient differences. Nevertheless, the fact that a problem has risen in the first place highlights the need to develop relations between the member states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) not only on the official level but also on the human level as well.

There is no form of unity that ever existed and survived that was confined only to official relations. Unless political, economic and cultural relations are buttressed and deepened by heavy involvement of the peoples themselves, no unity between two countries can be maintained. That is exactly why the ACC must expand its vision and scope to reach out for the dimensions in inter-Arab relations that have yet to be dealt with. In this context one notices the absence of an Iraqi-Egyptian friendship society or any similar society existing between the other ACC member states. There are many other programmes that need to be touched upon and expanded if the ACC seeks to avoid the kind of needless frictions similar to those that ensued from the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq. Exchanges of students, joint chambers of commerce and trade, and joint committees to deal with all aspects of migrant workers between the member states would go a long way to realise better relations between the peoples of the concerned Arab countries.

It would be naive to ever think that there are no frictions between the peoples of the Arab countries that make up the ACC or any other group for that matter. There are still stereotypical prejudices in the minds of many of the affected peoples that need to be rooted out by enlightenment and through hard work. Otherwise the unity and cooperation achieved so far would become fragile and devoid of real substance and durability.

All in all, the fact that a problem did in fact arise between Egypt and Iraq on account of the welfare of Egyptian workers in Iraq is a blessing in disguise as it will serve as a part of the learning process that will make the relationship between Cairo and Baghdad and also between the other Arab capitals that make up the ACC firmer. The main point therefore is to learn from the unavoidable problems that will surely arise now and then between the governments and peoples of the ACC. That is the only way to achieve workable and durable cooperation between the peoples and governments of the Arab Cooperation Council.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Sunday discussed the situation in Lebanon following the election of a president. The paper said that while the prime minister-designate is going ahead with plans to form a government, most of the Lebanese factions are showing readiness to help in bringing about a reconciliation so as to avoid a return to civil strife. There is no way that the Lebanese problem can achieve any serious in their attempts to bring peace to their country without serious endeavours and backing for the constitutional and legitimate power, said the paper. Indeed, the paper asked, the Lebanese people were overwhelmed by joy over the agreement reached in Saudi Arabia by the parliament deputies who paved the way for the presidential election, and brought about new hopes to their countrymen. While the Lebanese are involved in attempts to resolve their outstanding problems, the paper noted, the Arab countries which originally were instrumental in bringing about a meeting by the deputies in Saudi Arabia should rally to the support of their kinsmen and also the legitimate power in Lebanon so that a lasting peace can be achieved.

Al Dustour daily tackled the situation in the Gulf area and criticised Iraq for its new manoeuvres in the light of statements coming out from Tehran and Baghdad. The paper said that Iraq has taken a step in the right direction by exposing Iraq's new moves to escalate tension and its false claim that the Iranian regime was willing to resume negotiation with Iraq under the United Nations auspices to bring about a lasting settlement. The paper said that Iraq has realised that Iraq was trying to blackmail Iraq by seemingly accepting the idea of freeing the prisoners of war in exchange for Iraqi compromises elsewhere. It said that the exchange of war prisoners was provided for in the U.N. Security Council resolution which ended the fighting between the two sides, and should therefore be implemented without any question. The paper pointed out that Iraq continues to ignore Iraq's right in Shatt Al Arab waterway and continues to impede the United Nations endeavours to implement all the provisions of the Security Council resolution, thus placing further obstacles in the path of peace.

Sawt Al Shaab in its Sunday's editorial said that by announcing that Israel would never withdraw its forces from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, Shamir is thus killing all hopes for peace negotiations. The paper said that Shamir who said that any Israeli withdrawal would be tantamount to an act of suicide, is still backed by at least 50 per cent of the American public, according to recent polls, and fully supported by the American Zionist lobby; thus ensuring continued American assistance in all forms. Shamir's visit to the United States has proved beyond doubt that Israel is not ready to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people, the paper added. It said that as one now watches for the Palestinian reaction everyone is certain of the bitter fact that the Arabs have limited options against this chronic situation. Unless Washington changes its stand with regard to the problem, the paper concluded, nothing can be achieved in the foreseeable future.

Weekly Political Pulse

War or peace — simple option, awesome choice

By Waleed Sadi

WHAT COULD possibly be the inducement for Israel to give up Arab territories that it has held on to since 1967, now that it is confirmed beyond a shadow of doubt that it possesses no less than 500 nuclear bombs, a variety of sophisticated delivery systems and is working earnestly for developing thermonuclear weapons? Is it rational to ever think that given these realities, Israel can be persuaded into joining a peace process aimed at its withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied by force in the war of 1967? It seems to me that what was fatally wrong with all the past and ongoing approaches to a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian conflict and the broader Arab-Israeli conflicts was that they were devoid of a real incentive for Israel to relinquish Arab territories in return for peace since it is still now the state that "gives" and "takes" peace and not the other way around. Therefore, unless the strategic balance between the Arab and Israeli sides can be rectified in such a dramatic way as to offer Israel a real inducement to seek peace there is no way to apply the valid proposition of Arab peace for Arab territories.

It is clear that all the efforts being invested in the quest for peace in the Middle East will continue to be wasted away, given the realities of the strategic imbalance between the two sides. And, if all the Arab World put together cannot achieve a strategic balance with Israel for the purpose of negotiating a just and permanent settlement of the Middle East conflicts, how can one expect the Palestinian side on its own to accomplish that giant objective?

Accordingly, the operational options available to the Arab side can be characterised as follows: Either the Arabs mobilise themselves in all ways in order to become a real match to the Israeli side, enabling themselves to be in a position to sue for the kind of settlement that is honourable, just and permanent; or they

maintain the existing strategic imbalance and accept interim solutions to reflect that inequilibrium which may not be totally honourable or just; or stop seeking solutions till more favourable conditions prevail in the Arab World and then and only then sue for the kind of peace that the Arab Nation is seeking. Which way to go requires of course deep and thorough reflection and calculation with full accounting of every conceivable factor. But the moral of this remains: Given the existing conditions, neither the Palestinian side nor the Arab World is able to successfully negotiate a settlement that could do honour to their sentiments and aspirations. That is why more than two decades have elapsed with no settlement in sight and another two decades could easily pass by without a real breakthrough of the kind the Arab World is aspiring for.

But wait a minute, many would argue. The Vietnams were able to succeed and win their war against a superpower without ever being near to a military balance. And so, the argument goes, what the Vietnams have done can be repeated by the Palestinians in the occupied territories. But this is unrealistic. To begin with Israel is no U.S., and its readiness to use its full military powers to the bitter end if necessary cannot be ruled out or matched by a superpower like the U.S. fighting on the outer rim of its strategic interests. The world has also seen the Soviet Union lose a war in Afghanistan not because it does not have the means to win it but rather because of the traditional constraints that are applicable to big and responsible powers which prevent them from using all their military might to achieve victory. As for Israel, given her masada complex about "survival," one can presume that there is no limit to which Israel would go to assure its "survival," including unleashing its full nuclear weaponry on the Arab World. In this context, the Arab side does not appear to have a deterrent

to make Israel think twice before using its nuclear arsenal. Secondly, the Arab World is no North Vietnam. The Arabs and Vietnamese of today are products of different sets of history and backgrounds that make the drawing of a parallel between them a bit far-fetched. Accordingly, if the Palestinian intifada is programmed to perform what the Vietnams have done, then they need the equivalent of North Vietnam to aid their efforts. Obviously the Arab World is no North Vietnam and no amount of wishful thinking can change the picture. Again, the moral of this other story is that the Palestinian people on their own cannot achieve what the Vietnams achieved, and accordingly it would be unfair to ever think that they can. That explains in part why the Palestinian uprising has taken the non-violent road hoping against hope that the price of Israeli occupation would heighten to intolerable levels and the Israeli public opinion force a change of heart in Tel Aviv without the resort to a protracted armed conflict. But, thus far, Israeli public opinion has only hardened and the non-violent nature of the intifada is under pressure to turn violent. And without a total Arab commitment to aid a violent uprising in the occupied territories it would be sheer suicidal to resort to an armed conflict.

The overall moral of the total picture can be summarised as follows: If Israel cannot be made to withdraw from the occupied territories without force, and that the required force is not available, what then should be the policies of the Arab side towards the Israeli occupation? Should it be to suspend all efforts to peacefully resolve the conflict, or settle for interim solutions till better times arrive? It is an awesome responsibility to even ask the question and even more awesome to ever contemplate an answer to such queries.

Shamir visit leaves Middle East peace process struggling

By Alan Elsner
Reuters

CINCINNATI, Ohio — A visit to the United States by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has highlighted the enormous task facing Washington in its latest Middle East mediation effort.

Shamir, who met President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker Nov. 15, said he had done much to iron out misunderstandings with the U.S. administration.

But any decrease in the strains between Washington and Israel is likely to be short-lived in the light of Shamir's insistence on a tough policy on the future of the occupied territories and proposed peace talks with Palestinian representatives.

"If the peace process is not dead then it's moving at a glacial pace," said Geoffrey Kemp, an analyst with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Washington think-tank.

"Until there is a significant shift in Israeli opinion, the various factions of Shamir's (right-wing) Likud Party will maintain a blocking veto," he said.

Shamir lived up to his reputation for toughness in a speech in Cincinnati Nov. 16.

He not only repeated Israel's long-standing refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation

Organisation (PLO) but declared that the Palestine question was not the most important problem facing the Middle East.

"Shamir is determined to prevent any kind of negotiations because they would eventually have to deal with the idea of Israel exchanging territory for peace," said Robert Neumann, director of Middle East studies at the Washington-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

"Shamir's strategy is largely to gain time so that nothing happens. He could not respond positively even if he wanted to because that would land him in trouble with his own party," Neumann said.

Baker's strategy is to try and get Israeli and Palestinian agreement to a five-point formula designed to coax the two sides into their first ever direct talks.

Israel agreed to the five points provided it received Washington's assurance that the PLO would be excluded from the talks.

The United States is now likely to pass a message to the PLO through Egypt that it made no concessions to Shamir and that the Palestinians must respond to Baker's points quickly.

Baker has to play a delicate game. Conceding too much to the Israelis would drive the Palestinians away from the process.

However, exerting too much overt pressure on Israel risks arousing the wrath of the powerful pro-Israel lobby in both houses of Congress.

"There is pressure on Israel and it is steadily growing. It's a combination of private statements, some public ones, leaks and counter-leaks," said Neumann.

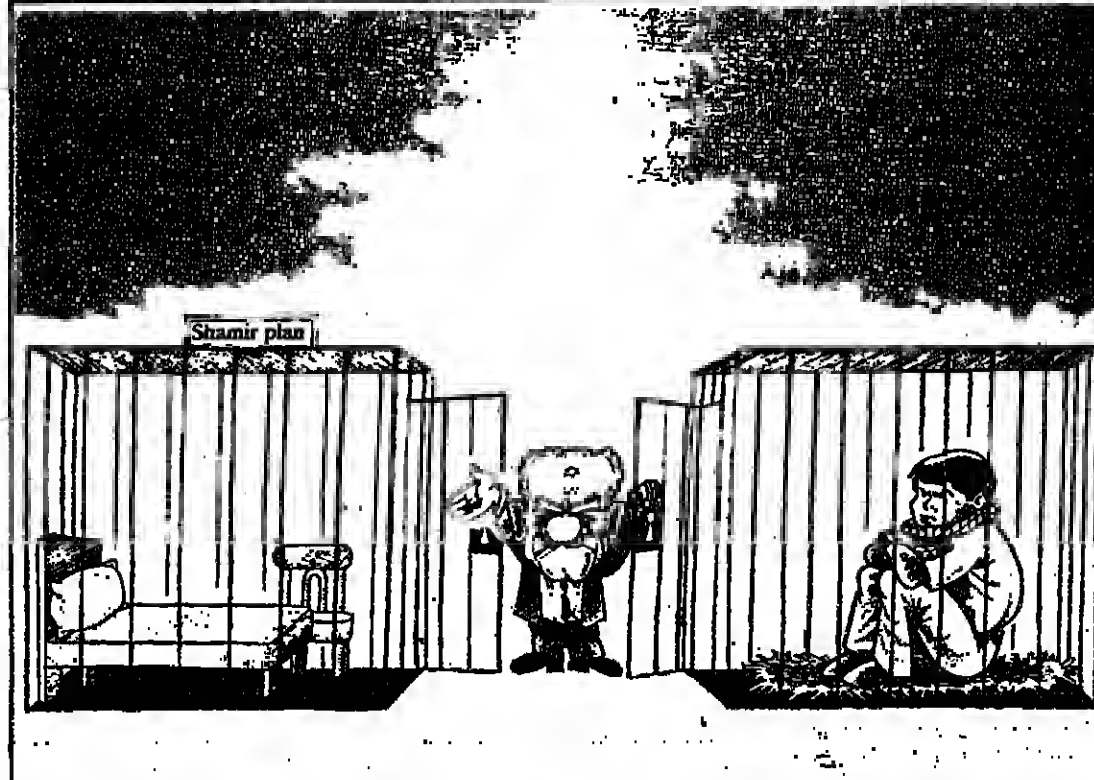
In his meeting with Shamir, Bush expressed U.S. displeasure at Israeli military cooperation with South Africa and the way in which its army is trying to suppress a two-year-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Equally significantly, he did not appear in public with Shamir and the visit was noticeably lacking in the usual protestations of unending friendship between the two allies.

In his Cincinnati speech, Shamir accused Washington of being so anxious to achieve a Middle East breakthrough that it was willing to compromise Israeli security in the process.

"It is only natural that the United States government wants to see tranquility and peace in the Middle East and regards the ways and means to that end as secondary," he said.

Shamir refuses to consider the idea of Israel ever withdrawing from the West Bank or Gaza



Strip, despite the uprising which has claimed more than 500 Palestinian lives.

But under pressure to do something to stem the bloodshed, Shamir last April proposed holding elections in the territories. Baker has said throughout his

mediating effort that his five points were designed only to implement Shamir's own election proposal.

And if the administration does eventually succeed in getting the parties round the same bargain-

ing table, some analysts believe that would be a historic achievement.

"Once you do have talks, that will be a sea change. There will be no going back after that," said Kemp.

Politicians seek to scale down German reunification

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

LONDON — Parts of the Berlin Wall may have been knocked down, but as the dust settles the realisation is growing that German reunification is not just around the corner.

Politicians of both East and West are moving to scale down what they see as hasty and irresponsible media speculation that the liberalisation in East Germany will lead rapidly to a unified "fourth reich" that will dominate Europe.

"We still do not expect reunification to occur in the immediate sense," White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater has said, denying that the theme would loom large at the U.S.-Soviet summit off Malta on Dec. 2-3.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In similar vein, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called in a speech on Nov. 13 for a "measured view of the way ahead." And in Moscow on Nov. 14, Soviet Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze again stressed the need for two Germanies.

Western politicians were as affected as their publics by the emotional scenes on television of East and West Berliners celebrating together last week as East Germany's travel curbs were swept away. But now they are saying the party is over and it is time to sober up.

One factor that has influenced them is evidence that, whereas most West Germans seem to favour reunification, East Germans — the public as well as the Communist government — are evidently not so keen.

An opinion poll carried out for a British television station recently found that only 38 per cent of 201 East Berliners picked at ran-

dom favoured a reunited Germany. An earlier poll by a West German magazine, however, said a majority supported it.

Also, although more than three million East Germans have flooded into West Berlin and West Germany since restrictions were lifted, only about 20,000 have asked to stay.

But the main argument mustered by the advocates of caution is that the East-West political and security structure just is not ready for German reunification.

East and West Germany belong to opposing military alliances, and form the chief confrontation line in Europe. There are almost 800,000 foreign troops on German soil who cannot be wished away overnight.

Even West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who says the division of Germany is unnatural, acknowledged in a speech in Poland on Nov. 13 that it would be "anti-historical and implausible to assert that it is a matter for the Germans alone whether and how they freely determine their fate."

Most officials and analysts say the first thing is for East Germany to carry out its promise of free elections and see what that leads to.

"Perhaps the East Germans will want a qualitatively different society. But we must allow the process to run its course," says John Roper of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Veteran American diplomat George Kennan, who shaped Washington's policy of "containing" the Soviet Union after World War II, says there is more to it than even the rise of Western style democracy in East Germany and elsewhere in the East Bloc.

"Even if the liberalisation of political conditions in Eastern Europe were to progress in the near future to a point where they were little different from the conditions prevailing in the German

Federal Republic, this would of itself be no reason for immediate German reunification," he wrote this week.

According to Kennan and other analysts, a top priority is to reach an accord to reduce and balance Warsaw Pact and NATO troops and non-nuclear arms in Europe. Talks on this subject in Vienna are expected to produce a treaty by late next year.

Beyond that, new structures need to be put in place for European security, if the two existing blocs are going to fade away, at least in their present form.

"One doesn't remove a security system without being sure what you put in its place," says Roper.

On the economic side, the relationship of the liberalised East European countries to the European Community needs to be worked out.

Nevertheless, the crumbling of Communist rule in East Germany has at least forced the big powers to think about German reunification, a subject they had preferred to neglect for decades.

Significantly Poland, which under its former Communist rulers refused to listen to any talk of the subject, is under a Solidarity-led government saying it could contemplate reunification under certain strict conditions.

Warsaw last week spelled these out as a vote by Germans of both Germanies in favour of the agreement of the victorious wartime allies — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union and respect for Poland's present Western border.

And irrespective of conditions that Poland and other countries may insist on, the pace of change in Eastern Europe may confound the best-laid plans of the politicians.

As the recent upheaval in East Germany has shown, when power passes to the streets, all bets are off.

Petrasovics, 35, takes over Hungarian party

By David Lewis
Reuters

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Social Democratic Party (HSDP), reemerging after four decades of one-party politics, has chosen a young woman economist to lead it into Hungary's first multi-party elections since 1947.

Elected president of the HSDP at a congress this month, Anna Petrasovics was not even born until six years after her party was suppressed by the Communists in 1948.

At 35, she is less than half the age of many of her party's 11,000 members, the overwhelming majority of whom — as in all other parties in Hungary — are men.

But, with the confidence of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher whom she admires, Petrasovics is unabashed.

"I think I have shown the members I am not the typical token woman," she said. "And I think I am going to show the whole of the nation the same."

Speaking a day after the congress, punch-drunk through lack of sleep and missed meals, Petrasovics told Reuters the secret of how she manages the men in her party.

"I cherish them and pat them on their heads and say 'well done, that's a good idea. And I say you're a good little boy and you're not going to hit Peter over the head tomorrow'."

Relaunched in January, the HSDP has been severely split between believers in the party's historical leftist policies and those preferring modern Western-style social democracy. Even at the congress, 60 of the 600 delegates walked out.

Petrasovics, who is married with daughters aged 14 and six, said the men in the party "have accepted me as the integrating figure."

Formed 99 years ago, the HSDP won 17.4 per cent of the vote in 1945 and held three min-

isterial portfolios in a postwar coalition government.

But as part of its "salami tactics" to install one-party rule, the Communist Party broke off an allegedly "rightist" wing of the HSDP in 1948 and forcibly absorbed the other. So-called rightist leaders were jailed or fled abroad.

Raising its head briefly at the height of the 1956 uprising, the HSDP took part in a three-day multi-party government under Imre Nagy before Soviet tanks moved in.

After that it operated in exile, led by another woman called Anna — Anna Kethly, who died in Belgium in 1976.

Tibor Baranyai, elected one of Petrasovics's eight vice-presidents at the congress, told a news conference that Kethly was a leader of the Hungarian labour movement who retained a place in Hungarian hearts.

"If Anna Petrasovics could grow up to be a second Anna Kethly it would be good for her and good for Hungary," he said.

Petrasovics's policies of 1989 have little in common with those of Kethly, however. While the old HSDP was clearly a workers' party, Petrasovics is happy to admit that her policies are far more right-wing than those of the British Labour Party or West Germany's Social Democratic Party.

"How can you be leftist on the ruins of 40 years of leftistism?" she asks, pecking at a cherry strudel after being interviewed by Hungarian television in the Gellert hotel.

"Our programme is built on three pillars: liberal economics, strong trade unions and basic social security."

"We are accused of being bourgeois liberals, but social democracy is a mixture of pure capitalism and utopian ideas, neither of which can be successful alone at the end of the 20th century in Europe."

The old HSDP was once happy

to cooperate with the other workers' party, the Communist Party, but Petrasovics will not contemplate cooperation even with the Hungarian Socialist Party founded when the Communist Party wound itself up on Oct. 7.

"We don't want to form a coalition with ex-Communists. Never, never, never," she says.

Neither will she contemplate a coalition with the centre-right Hungarian Democratic Forum, the strongest opposition group preparing for the elections due by next June.

The forum has nationalist tendencies. It believes in a "third way" for Hungary between Communism and capitalism.

"We will never get back to (Western) Europe that way," Petrasovics says. "We have to create a social-liberal coalition with the alliance of free democrats and the young democrats."

The free Democrats are led by former dissidents. They and the young Democrats are the most radical and Western-oriented of Hungary's opposition parties-to-be.

A lecturer at Budapest's Karl Marx University of Economics, which has given up teaching Marxism, Petrasovics jumped at joining the HSDP when Kethly's one-time deputy Andras Revesz re-launched it in January. (The ailing Revesz, now 80, has been shuffled off as too pro-Communist.)

"I was waiting for that," she says. "I had always felt a stranger an outsider in my own country."

Now, somewhat ruefully, she believes she must give up lecturing for full-time politics as head of the HSDP.

"At the university I have a very good life," she says. "Now I feel like a marionette. And politics is a very risky job. At one moment you are on the top and the next you are completely crushed. This is what people have always done with their good politicians."

Europeans face conflict over Muslims in the melting pot

The Associated Press

MARSEILLE — The mayor of Marseille endorsed plans for a 45-acre Islamic complex with a minaret 200 feet high. In a town near Lyon, the mayor ordered a mosque razed.

Across Europe, Christian majorities are divided over how to respond to Muslim populations — now approaching 10 million by some estimates — that are slow to fully adapt to local societies.

Despite curbs on immigration, numbers are increasing because of family reunions, birth rates, refugees and clandestine entries.

Fears run deep in West Germany, where a programme to import "guest workers" begun in the 1960s resulted in 1.5 million Turks who are not going home. In Britain, growing south Asian communities spark conflicts.

More than a half million Muslims live in Belgium and the Netherlands.

But in France, where 3 million Muslims make Islam the second religion after Catholicism, debate is fierce. It crystallised recently over the right of three schoolgirls to cover their hair.

Camille Jour, a Lyon insurance broker, formed a group to bar a planned mosque from his neighbourhood. The site was hazardous, he said, because Muslim-haters might dynamite a nearby water tower.

He warns that the single society that is supposed to emerge after the European Economic Community eliminates trade barriers in 1992 will be shaded by an alien taint.

"Islamic society rejects all others," he said. "It will create parties, exploiting our democratic systems to win a holy war without arms. Violence must be rolling in his grave."

Most Muslims, supported by a broad range of French politicians and intellectuals, condemn that reasoning.

Mustapha Slimani, 34, a self-made meat magnate, rallied Muslims behind his dream for a gigantic Marseille mosque. It remains on paper, but city officials agree to it in principle.

"I am a French, and I am a Muslim," he said. "Why should there be a contradiction? Marseille has a cathedral and a synagogue. It must also have a mosque."

European public opinion on Muslim and non-white immigration is difficult to gauge. Most poll respondents deny racist feelings, but pollsters say clear negative attitudes come through.

In a survey published this year, the French organisation *sofres* reported that European societies across the board were fearful that immigrants would not only take jobs but also dilute cultures.

"Beyond national peculiarities of European countries," a *sofres* analyst wrote, "the dominant climate is of aggravated tensions and pessimism." Islam was a particular problem cited.

Latent tension erupted in France when three girls were expelled from a school near Paris for wearing "hijabs," scarves to mask their hair from men.

For a month, everyone up to Premier Michel Rocard voiced opinions. Broad camps formed. Rocard ruled that France did not regulate dress, but he stressed that schools were secular.

Polls show a majority of Frenchmen believe the "veil affair" was manipulated by the same Iranian-linked Islamic fundamentalists who rose against Salman Rushdie's "Satanic Verses."

It is a rallying cry for Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, a far-right party which, like Britain's National Front and West Germany's Republicans, blames immigrants for social ills.

After a National Front official's wife was raped and murdered by an Algerian visiting his parents in Avignon, Le Pen declared: "This is an alarm bell for the security of Frenchmen and the independence of France."

Moderate commentators express tolerance for new cultures but worry that they may not fit in. In the weekly *Nouvel Observateur*, editor Jean Daniel blamed the veil affair on Muslim politics.

He concluded "we must make it so that the veil falls by itself under the effect of the assimilating genius of France and the attracting force of its civilisation."

Muslims in Europe are deeply divided among themselves over whether to blend into the mainstream and practise Islam discreetly or to insist on Koranic schools and distinctive dress.

Many draw links to a wide anti-immigrant prejudice, the sort of vague hatred that left a young black South African dead in an Italian tomato patch in August near a sign reading, "open season on blacks."

Yasmin Alibhai, an editor of *New Statesmen* and *Society* magazine in Britain, echoed the widely heard sentiment in a recent article in the *Guardian*:

"The worry is that there is a respectable xenophobia mushrooming all over the continent that is pushing some of the collective dream for 1992 to cluster around a concept of Europe which is white, racist and much more powerful than any postwar individual state."

Muslim academics point out that global totals ignore their diversity. Along with Arabs from vastly different societies, there are Turks, Pakistanis, Indians and Iranians, among others.

In France, Muslims range from Algerian families with four generations as French citizens to newly arrived Shi'ites from Lebanon. But many cluster in urban neighbourhoods, housing projects and small towns.

In the midst of diversity, Islamic community spokesmen evolve according to their taste for limelight.

Slimani, of a new breed of young Arabs, rejects the low profile long preached by elders. His wife, Voudia, hammers reporters with accounts of his good works.

Hadi Mohammed Alii is leader of Marseille's main mosque, a converted garage on a narrow street with room for only 400 of the city's 90,000 Muslims. He runs a restaurant in the back of it.

Slimani calls Alii a "false imam" who opposes a new mosque as a threat to his own interests. Alii condemns "chicken merchants" who use Islam for personal glory.

Many Muslims feel that such squabbling only adds to fears of outsiders who do not understand the religion and its philosophy. They hope that harmony will evolve as Europeans gradually come to understand Muslims better.

Near Charvieu-Chavagneux, where the mosque was bulldozed, 15-year-old Adel Benyahia, who aspires to study law, says he expects less animosity toward Arabs by the time he starts practice.

"It can be pretty hard sometimes," he said, with a helpless shrug. "People say things, look at you hard. Sometimes worse."

The Charvieu mosque was levelled in August, leaving broken rubble on an empty lot. Mayor Gerard Dezempte said it was razed with a bulldozer because officials could not dislodge squatters, prostitutes and thieves from part of the building.

With outside help, a tiny pre-

fabricated mosque was built, but friction continued.

The imam's son knocked over a cross in the cemetery. It was repudiated by Islamic leaders as the act of a disturbed boy. But night riders broke the mosque

windows and threw pork inside. "I accuse the mayor of being behind this," said Mohammed Yahiaoui, a Charvieu Muslim leader from Algeria who displays a photo of Libya's Muammar Qadhafi and espouses a union of

Islamic republics. He said French are "very susceptible to racist acts."

Dezempte denied desecrating the mosque but said that such acts were inevitable. "I'm reading the Koran now," he said. "Their way

is not compatible with our civilisation."

Hassane Mezragui, a young Moroccan-born accountant wheeling his bicycle through Charvieu, faulted Muslims and Europeans alike for losing prop-

ortion. "These political problems are being blamed on religion," he said. "Religion was never a problem before. Without our religions, it would be law of the jungle."



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Spare a thought for the left-handed

IN a right-handed world the left-hander is conspicuously the "odd man out."

True, these men and women are no longer viewed with the superstitious fear that in past centuries made them the victims of witchhunts. But to the right-handed majority they remain slightly freakish and almost inevitably clumsy.

And generally they suffer in silence the standard jokes about left-handed teacups, the idiosyncratic writing, although in many pursuits the left-handed need special equipment.

The alleged clumsiness of left-handers hardly bears scrutiny. For instance, there was nothing clumsy about the work of that outstanding genius, Leonardo da Vinci, or today's brain surgeons, among whom a high incidence of left-handedness is reported.

Certainly, members of this minority have never lacked talent. Prehistoric cave paintings bear signs of left-handed execution.

Left-handedness is relatively rare. Only about one person in ten is likely to show this preference — which is just as well as

recent research has shown that left-handed people are almost twice as likely to suffer a serious accident.

Monitored over four years, nearly 2,000 students at the University of British Columbia in Canada produced a catalogue of probable disaster for left-handers. The areas of vulnerability were: Car accidents: Left-handers 85 per cent more likely than others to be involved; using tools, 54 per cent more likely to be injured; home accidents, 49 per cent more likely, and work/sporting accidents. — *Lions features.*

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New guidelines govern investment climate in Jordan

By a Jordan Times staff writer

AMMAN — In a move described as aimed at adjusting to Jordan's new policy of self-reliance and export-orientation of industries, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has introduced an updated version of parameters for "approved economic projects" — ventures that are entitled to tariff exemptions and income tax exemptions.

The modified set of guidelines, which went into effect in mid-October, gives emphasis to "the local contents" of any project and award points, based on which the exemptions are given, according to Dr. Samir Emeish, director of the Department of Encouragement of Investments at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Points are awarded on the basis of employment generation, export growth, local content (raw material), first-time ventures, technical licence, product licence, international trade mark, quality control and research and development facilities. Emeish told the Jordan Times in an interview Sunday.

"The main aim of the modifications is to bring more focus on self-reliance on the local factors and export orientation," he said. The modified parameters apply only to new ventures and are not applicable to existing projects, which may or may not be classified as "economic approved" or "approved," Emeish said. An "approved economic" project is entitled to tariff exemptions as well as a five-year income tax holiday while an "approved" project can only enjoy tariff exemptions.

In order to qualify for the description "approved economic" project, any new venture in zone A — the capital and its environs as well as Aqaba — has to score a total of 70 out of 100 points. In zone B — Irbid — the minimum is 60 points and in zone C — all other parts of the Kingdom — it is 50 points.

Points are awarded as under:

1. Employment generation (maximum 25 points): One point for each new job opportunity;

2. Export growth (25 points): Five points for the first 20 per cent and one point for each additional three per cent;

3. Local content (20 points): Two points for every three per cent.

4. First-time ventures and projects having a technical licence from a foreign source, a product licence or an international trade mark are given five points each.

5. Projects with a quality control lab gets another five points and those with research and development facilities will be given another five points.

Article 11 of the Encouragement of Investment Law (No. 11 of 1987) states that "a project shall be deemed 'approved economic project' if it is in any of the following sectors: A. industry and mining, B. agriculture, livestock and fisheries, C. tourism, hotels and transport, and D. hospitals.

Article 12 specifies the minimum requirements that qualify projects to be classified as "approved economic."

In industry and mining, the value of fixed assets should not be less than JD 75,000 in zone A, JD 35,000 in zone B and JD 20,000 in zone C.

In agriculture, livestock and fisheries, the value of fixed assets should not be less than JD 20,000 in zone A, JD 15,000 in zone B, and JD 10,000 in zone C.

In tourism, the project should be approved by the concerned health authorities and should have a minimum capacity of 30 beds if in zone B or 20 beds if in zone C.

According to Emeish, the ministry is rather lenient in the first year of operation of the project and evaluates its performance after one year to strictly apply the parameters.

G.E. invests \$150 million in major Hungarian firm

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut (AP) — General Electric Co. (G.E.) has announced that it has agreed to buy a controlling interest in the Budapest-based Tungsram Company in a \$150 million deal that would be the largest postwar business investment in Hungary by a Western company.

Tungsram, a lightbulb maker, is one of Hungary's largest industrial companies, with 12 manufacturing plants. Annual sales amount to about \$300 million and 85 per cent of its products are marketed abroad.

The deal is made possible by the recent liberalisation of economic and political systems in Eastern Europe. Hungary has been in the forefront of that trend, throwing out restrictions on foreign ownership and signalling it is eager for investment from the West.

Under the terms of a joint venture agreement negotiated with the Hungarian Credit Bank, G.E.'s Cleveland, Ohio-based General Electric lighting unit will purchase just over 50 per cent of Tungsram and will assume management of the venture, G.E. said.

The majority of these shares are owned by the Austrian Girocentrale Bank, G.E. said. In addition, General Electric also has the option to purchase up to 20 per cent more of the shares on condition it accepts the obligation of doubling the partnership's West European sales within a five-year period.

"This is both an excellent global move for G.E. and a historic moment in the reform of Hungary's economic system," said John Welch, chairman of Fairfield-based General Electric.

"This joint venture was made possible by the Hungarian government's policy of encouraging foreign investment and looking to world markets."

Andras Gabor, president of Tungsram, said Hungary was on its way to becoming a democracy and developing a free enterprise system, and that there was no turning back.

"G.E.'s participation in Tungsram gives us the opportunity both to grow our lighting business and to embrace this process of change," Gabor said, according to a G.E. statement.

The joint venture will manufacture and sell products ranging from household lamps and energy-saving fluorescent products to high-technology discharge lamps.

In addition, it will manufacture a full range of vehicle lamps and a number of special lamp types, ranging from miniature Halogen lamps to infrared Quartz lamps. G.E. lighting will assist Tungsram in expanding its product line offerings.

G.E. will also invest technological resources in the joint venture, modernise Tungsram's plant and equipment and introduce management techniques. G.E. will provide training for Tungsram management and workers both in Hungary and the United States.

The transaction is expected to be completed by the end of this year, G.E. said, following negotiation of definitive agreements and government reviews.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Chinese farmers yearn for cash

PEKING (R) — Farmers in the south China province of Hunan, enraged at not getting paid for their record tobacco crop, are threatening not to grow tobacco next year unless the state comes up with cash. The Farmers Daily has reported farmers in one district of Hunan were owed six million yuan (\$1.62 million) for the 1988 crop and most of the stations to purchase this year's crop were closed for want of money. Some farmers have cut down their crop before harvesting it and others swear they will not plant tobacco again next year and will leave their fields fallow. In one area, the newspaper said, farmers were so strapped for cash that when they gambled illegally they used the government's IOUs instead of money. When nabbed by the police, they paid the fines with the IOUs, but not even the police could exchange them for money.

Austrian timber exports increase

VIENNA (Agencies) — In the first six months of the current year Austria's output of sawn timber rose by 14 per cent against the equivalent period of 1988. It reached a total of 3.6 million cubic metres. The value of this total production figure increased by twenty per cent to 9,000 million schillings. More than sixty per cent of Austria's output of sawn timber was accounted for by exports. By August of the current year the export figure had increased by 14 per cent against the equivalent period of the previous year, reaching a volume of 2.7 million cubic metres. Austria's principal customers in this sector were Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Middle East.

Soviets may cut oil exports in 1990

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet government has suggested cutting oil exports by 3.8 million tons or roughly 76,000 barrels a day in 1990 so that oil could be used domestically. The proposal, which amounts to a cut of roughly 2.8 per cent of estimated Soviet oil exports of 2.8 million barrels per day to both West and East, came in documents submitted to the Supreme Soviet legislative body's discussion of the 1990 budget. The document suggested that 1.5 million tons of the oil be used to fuel agricultural machinery and the rest transferred to various domestic uses. The Soviet Union suffers drastic domestic gasoline shortages, and Soviet television has shown farms unable to harvest grain for lack of fuel. Officials have warned in recent weeks continuing strikes in the coal fields could result in shortages of heat and light in the long Russian winter.

AIDO to build big steelworks in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — The Arab Industrial Development Organisation (AIDO) plans a \$106.5 million steelworks in Egypt, the Middle East News Agency has reported. The organisation has completed a feasibility study to build a steelworks in 10th of Ramadan City, 60 kilometres northeast of Cairo, with a total annual output of 110,000 tonnes, the agency said, quoting an official of Egypt's General Investment Authority. The organisation, an Arab League agency, will present its application for the project in the next few days, the official said. Some 62,000 tonnes will be marketed in Egypt, the most populous Arab state, and the rest will be sold to Arab League members. The plant's products will cost 25 per cent less than imported steel.

Merrill Lynch to end S. Africa ties

NEW YORK (R) — Merrill Lynch and Co., the largest U.S. securities firm, will no longer provide investment recommendations on South African businesses and its traders will no longer buy or sell shares of South African companies. The firm has said it will end its research on South Africa companies immediately and will stop trading securities in those stocks on Dec. 1. The new policy includes other measures that will broaden a policy of not conducting business in South Africa and not owning or operating property there, Merrill Lynch said. A company memo outlining the measures said the revised policy is significantly more comprehensive than that required by U.S. law and "meets the criteria of anti-apartheid initiatives that have been adopted or are under consideration by various state and local governments in the United States." The move reflects increasing pressure on U.S. securities firms to halt business in South Africa to protest against the country's policy of apartheid.

MEED presents awards

MUSCAT (Agencies) — MEED, a well renowned magazine presented awards to L.H.C. hotels for best hotels and restaurants in the Gulf region at a prestigious presentation dinner at Dubai Inter-Continental. The best hotels in each city were, Dubai Inter-Continental, Muscat Inter-Continental and the Regency Inter-Continental/Bahrain. The best restaurants in each city were, Dubai Inter-Continental, the Regency Inter-Continental/Bahrain and Al Bustan Palace/Muscat. In addition, L.H.C. were again awarded best hotel chain for the second year running.

Ryzhkov wants 'smaller' state sector

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov says the Soviet Union should make drastic cuts in the state sector to bring it to levels found in Western capitalist countries.

Ryzhkov told a major students conference that state ownership was far too high at about 85 per cent and should be drastically reduced, its place taken by shareholding, leasing and "individual" property.

"We must sharply reduce the share of state property," Ryzhkov said. "State property in its classic form should account for approximately 30 per cent... railways, power stations, gas pipelines... these things should always belong to the state."

"Incidentally, in many capitalist countries, this also lies in the hands of the state," he added.

The prime minister's comments were printed in the communist party daily Pravda alongside a new property law, put up for public discussion, which for the first time gives a legal basis to various types of non-state property.

But Ryzhkov insisted that "exploitation of one person by another" could not be allowed, apparently ruling out the private hiring of workers and making clear the Soviet leadership was not about to reinstate the capitalist system it swept aside in 1917.

Ryzhkov said state ownership should be replaced by shareholding, cooperatives and leasing as well as "individual" property — the nearest official Soviet terminology gets to what is known elsewhere as private property.

"Until now, when we talked about individual property, we thought only about the consumption sphere," he added. "It is foreseen in the draft law that this property can also have a productive character."

"For example, let someone buy a lorry and work with it, we are in favour of that. The main thing is to avoid exploitation of one person by another," he stressed.

The draft law, which took a full page in Pravda, provoked a heated debate when it was first presented in parliament. Radicals said it does not go far enough and hardliners said it dismantled socialism.

Some deputies have urged its adoption by the Congress of People's Deputies, the supreme legislative body, at its second session starting Dec. 12 but the official news agency TASS said the majority believed more discussion was needed.

In another article, Pravda said that the Soviet Union's efforts to reduce bloated factory payrolls is leaving millions of people unemployed, with the jobless rate soaring to 27 per cent in some areas. The newspaper said it was past time for the Soviet Union, which

has long styled itself the workers' paradise, to create unemployment insurance and retraining programmes like those of the West.

The article gave no estimate for overall unemployment in the Soviet Union, but said an "association of the unemployed" has cropped up that claims the number of jobless is 23 million Soviets, or 17 per cent of the workforce.

It chided a Soviet factory manager for commenting, "I wish I had a couple of jobless outside my gates."

"He meant, obviously, that at his enterprise, productivity would jump, quality of production would increase and discipline would strengthen," Pravda said. But the article called this a dubious conclusion since the workers obviously would have to support the jobless.

The Soviet Union has long claimed that unemployment is exclusively found in capitalist countries, which deliberately keep the jobless rate high so factory owners can dictate low wages. It was only last summer that Ryzhkov admitted to the existence of mass unemployment in the Soviet Union. He cited it as a cause of ethnic violence.

Pravda said unemployment has reached 27.6 per cent in Azerbaijan, 25.7 per cent in Tadzhikistan, 22.8 per cent in Uzbekistan, 18.8 per cent in Turkmenia, 18 per cent in Armenia and 16.3 per cent in Kirgizia. All are now Russian republics along the southern border of the Soviet Union, and all but Kirgizia have reported rioting in the past six months.

Although those figures add up to roughly 4.3 million workers,

Pravda continued, "the real reserve of able-bodied workers who could be involved in industry in these regions amounts to about three million." That would bring the overall jobless rate for the area to roughly 15 per cent.

The article contended that there are plenty of jobs available, but they carry no prestige or they are located far from population centres. The Soviet Union has a chronic labour shortage in certain areas of the far north and Siberia, rich in resources but with forbidding climates. Workers are paid bonuses to live there.

Under Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's economic restructuring programme, Soviet factories are being asked to earn a profit this year and "they are starting to count every kopeck," Pravda said.

Already, three million people have lost their jobs to restructuring, and the number will quintuple in the next 16 years, it predicted.

Pravda admitted that strong job security under socialism "has a lowering effect on productivity." It said that "to simply find a place for everyone is both expensive and immoral."

The article quoted a reader as saying he doesn't want unemployment in the Soviet Union, but added a comment from another saying, "our indignation is in the fact that thousands of drunks, thieves and simple beggars, who don't want to work, will receive unemployment benefits."

Most vulnerable to unemployment are young, inexperienced workers, women with children, and people approaching or past retirement age, the newspaper said.

'Hoummos' price goes up Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub Sunday took a decision fixing the price of chickpeas for consumers at 400 fils per kilogramme, as of Nov. 21.

Sunday's decision cancels and supersedes a decision taken earlier by the minister raising the price of chickpeas from 200 fils to 300 fils.

Commenting on the new rise, a spokesman for the ministry said the rise was triggered by the international increase in the prices of chickpeas at the end of last year.

The ministry was forced then to import this foodstuff to pro-

vide it at reasonable prices to citizens, and has itself covered the difference between the actual prices worldwide and in price locally, the source said.

Capitalising on the government subsidised prices, some merchants and restaurant owners stored the product in large quantities to make use of the price difference thus contributing to a short in the supply of this foodstuff in the local markets.

According to Sunday's decision, the private sector will be allowed to import this product and to sell it to the consumers in accordance with the prices fixed by the ministry.

Sultan tells Omanis to end reluctance to do menial jobs

DUBAI (R) — Urging reduced reliance on foreign labour, Sultan Qaboos of Oman has told his people they must not be ashamed to take jobs they think may be beneath their dignity.

"Our people must never be ashamed to carry out... honourable and useful duties in the service of their country," the sultan said in a national day speech in Muscat Saturday.

"It is shameful to permit false pride to provide an excuse that such work is beneath them," he said in an official translation quoted by the Oman News Agency.

Expatriates accounted for over 40 per cent of Oman's workforce in 1988, official figures show.

Many jobs in construction, manufacturing, and service industries are filled by workers from the Indian Subcontinent and the

Philippines, attracted by relatively high, tax free wages in the oil-producing Gulf state.

The reluctance of Omanis to take menial jobs "only denies them their role and opportunity, and perpetuates the need for foreign labour," Sultan Qaboos said. "This we cannot accept."

The sultan has also repeatedly urged Omanis to strive for higher education standards to replace professional expatriates. About half the population of over 1.3 million is under 15 years old and 70 per cent work in agriculture, many at subsistence level, economists say.

Sultan Qaboos said companies should give young Omanis more experience in new jobs, but that they should not replace expatriate professionals unless they could match their competence.

Demand for platinum likely to remain high

LONDON (AP) — For the fifth successive year, more platinum will be used this year than is produced in the West because of strong demand from the jewellery and auto industries, the bullion refining and marketing company Johnson Matthey has predicted.

One-third of all platinum is used by the auto industry in the catalytic converters of exhaust systems to remove environment damaging gases.

Demand is rising particularly in Europe, where controls on exhaust emissions are being tightened to bring them up to U.S. standards, the company said.

Johnson Matthey forecasts a nine per cent rise in platinum consumption by the motor industry in the non-communist world to an all-time high of 1.45 million ounces (40.6 million grammes).

It also predicts a seven per cent increase in purchases by the jewellery industry to 1.265 million ounces (35.4 million grammes), due to booming demand in Japan.

Japanese jewellers are expected to buy 1.12 million ounces (31.36 million grammes) this year, up 60,000 ounces (1.68 million grammes).

The company sees less interest in platinum by investors as the only weakness on the consumption side, with purchases dropping to 165,000 ounces (4.62 million grammes) from 1988's 176,000 ounces (4.92 million grammes).

As a result, it estimates total non-communist use in 1989 down to 3.425 million ounces (95.9 million grammes) from last year's record 3.66 million ounces (102.5 million grammes).

Johnson Matthey estimates that supplies to the West of primary metal — 90 per cent of which comes from South Africa and most of the rest as imports from the Soviet Union — are expected to rise to 3.035 million ounces (92.5 million grammes) from 3.260 million ounces (91.28 million grammes).

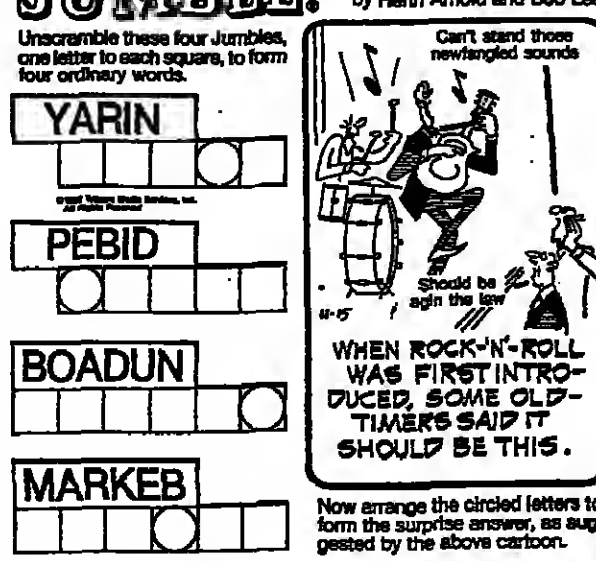
Despite the prospect of a supply deficit and another reduction in surplus stocks, Johnson Matthey said it saw "little prospect of a substantial hike" in the price during the rest of the year.

Platinum hit an 18-month low in August of \$470 an ounce, but has risen quite sharply recently hitting a six-month high of \$527 dealers said.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



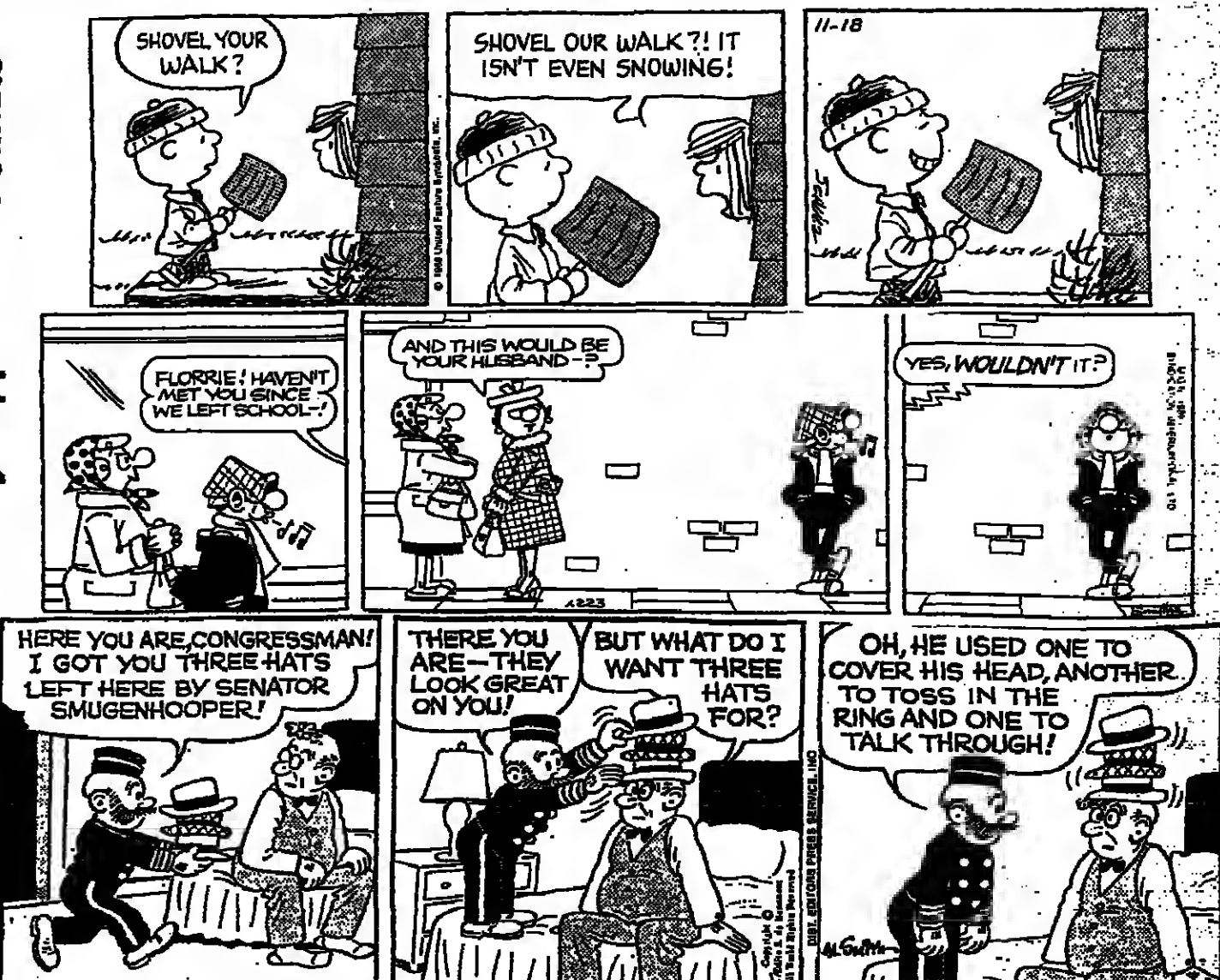
JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Peanuts

Andy Capp

Mutt'n' Jeff



AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday November 19, 1989
Central Bank official rates

| | Buy | Sell | French franc | 102.2 | 103.2 |
|----------------|--------|--------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| U.S. dollar | 640.0 | 646.0 | Japanese yen (for 100) | 443.4 | 447.8 |
| Pound Sterling | 1022.8 | 1012.8 | Dutch guilder | 308.0 | 311.1 |
| Deutsche mark | 347.7 | 351.2 | Swedish crown | 92.3 | 100.3 |
| Swiss franc | 391.8 | 395.7 | Italian lira (for 100) | 47.3 | 47.8 |
| | | | Belgian franc (for 10) | 166.2 | 167.9 |

Print answer here: "0000" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POISE GRIMY CANINE TORPID
Answer: He was so lazy he wouldn't even exercise this—DISCRETION

Chavez stops tough Fuentes

LAS VEGAS (R) — Undefeated Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council super lightweight championship on Saturday by stopping a tough but outclassed Sammy Fuentes of Puerto Rico when the bout was halted between the 10th and 11th rounds.

Chavez controlled the fight from the second round and battered Fuentes the final five rounds. Chavez landed to the head at will the last two rounds, prompting ring physician Dr. Phil Homansky to stop the bout.

"He had no arguments," said Dr. Homansky about Fuentes's reaction to the stoppage. The challenger's right eye was closed the final two rounds and he bled from the nose.

The Mexican's victory set the stage for a unification bout against his International Boxing Federation counterpart, American Meldrick Taylor, in Las

Vegas on March 17. "I started getting hit too much," Fuentes said. "It seemed no matter what I did he was better than me. I tried every trick I knew and he kept coming forward."

Chavez, who has moved up in weight, was not completely satisfied. "I'm not used to this weight yet. That's why I'm taking another fight next month to be ready for Taylor."

The Mexican has scheduled a non-title fight on December 16 in Mexico City against lightly regarded Alberto Cortez before meeting Taylor.

Chavez, 27, and his multi-million-dollar bout with Taylor never were in jeopardy Saturday.

By round three, Chavez, who has held world titles in three weight divisions, was landing his complete arsenal of double left hooks, right and left uppercuts and right leads.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1989

By Thomas S. Plerson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Many short trips with your attachment will bring much pleasure. Try to spend money on your property so it is of considerable more value.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Backing away from promises to friends would be very adverse for you now. Four business projects now can command your attention.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Get around with mate to see as many good friends as you possibly can now. Hold off giving those questionable confidences to your family now.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Huddles with experts will bring the answers you need in money matters. Fighting with mate over a temperate remark would be most unwise.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Not getting the support of an expert in business could cause you some apprehension. Direct conversation between you and your loved one will produce excitement.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) A charming lady will now make your social life more pleasant. It is necessary to get advice from three people to do your best in a new project.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 21) Try to persuade your attachment to go on a trip with you for more happiness. Return to the

pleasures that you formerly enjoyed with your household.

SCORPIO: (October 22 to November 21) You will have so many business opportunities you will not know which to accept. Invite outsiders of distinction into your home.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Friends will cooperate with you now in almost anything that you want them to do. Don't draw away from a more complete understanding at home.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Be open minded to confidential business advice being given to you by experts. Be more romantic with your attachment. Give a present.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Consider but don't yet accept the financial scheme of a friend. A time for much conversation and running around with your attachment.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Your business experience is best utilized at your home and with your family now. Use your manual expertise to fix up your home.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will easily get points across to others and then be able to come to agreement on the five points and work out all the details in a mutually satisfactory way.

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See You Next Year!

Navratilova, Shriver end partnership

Australian Open

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver ended their nine-year partnership in a blaze of glory Saturday as they defeated the Soviet team of Larisa Savchenko and Natalia Zvereva 6-3, 6-2 in the doubles final of the million-dollar women's tennis championships.

"Pam and I are not playing together next year," Navratilova said as she accepted the team's \$45,000 first prize check. As if to inject some suspense, she then added: "But we might play together the next year. So, it's not over."

No new partners

For the present, at least, the most successful doubles duo in history are calling it quits — though neither has announced a choice for a new doubles partner.

Playing together, they have collected 20 grand slam titles, posted a 109-match winning streak from June 1983 to July 1985, and claimed six-year-end championship crowns. They have also pocketed nearly \$2 million in doubles prizes.

The team, which won this year's Australian Open, announced this summer they would not continue in 1990. Although they did not play together at the 1989 U.S. Open, they teamed up two weeks ago at an event in New England ahead of this season-end championship.

At the New England event, which Navratilova-Shriver won, Navratilova said she suggested the split because she thought she needed a break from the partnership and that Shriver, who has struggled in singles, needed a respite from tennis.

Nevertheless, Saturday's performance suggested anything but a tired, over-familiar relationship as the two moved in unison and with ease about the court.

"Nine years and one month ago someone named Martina called me and asked me to play doubles," said Shriver, smiling at the bittersweet moment of victory. "I was only 18 years old, but it was like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."

Bayern Munich leads

BONN (R) — Defending champions Bayern Munich squandered a 2-0 lead against Borussia Dortmund Saturday but the one point they earned from a draw was enough to put them at the top of the West German first division going into the league's winter break.

Bayern went ahead with goals from Hans-Dieter Flick and Thomas Strunz in the 26th and 28th minutes.

But Dortmund, roared on by the 53,870 capacity crowd, fought back with second half goals from Guenter Breitzke and Andy Moeller.

The draw put Bayern ahead on goal difference. Like Bayer Leverkusen and Cologne they have 23 points from 17 matches. Cologne, who led the table before Saturday, unexpectedly lost 5-3 to visitors Eintracht Frankfurt whose Dieter Eckstein contributed a hat-trick.

Bayer Leverkusen held Werder Bremen to a scoreless draw to enable them to take second place

Fatal celebration

CAIRO (R) — An eight-year-old boy plunged to his death when he fell off a rooftop while he and his family were celebrating Egypt's victory in a World Cup qualifying soccer match, the daily Al Akhbar said on Sunday.

Egypt beat Algeria 1-0 Friday to reach the World Cup finals for the first time in 55 years. Thousands of Egyptians took to the streets to rejoice at the triumph.

Mustafa Mahmoud Mohammad was dancing on the seventh floor rooftop, chanting along with fans in the street, when he fell, the newspaper said.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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A SURPRISE BENEFIT

East-West vulnerable, South

deals.

NORTH

♠ 10 5 4

♥ A 8 3 2

♦ K Q 6

♣ Q 4 3

WEST

♠ 9 6 2

♥ K 5 4

♦ 3 2

♣ 7 6

EAST

♠ 7 10

♥ J 10 5 4

♦ J 10 9 2

♣ K 3

♠ 7 6

♥ A 8 7

♦ A K 8 5

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass

Pass Pass 3 NT Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠

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play can sometimes reap surprising

rewards. Consider this hand, from

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After a straightforward Stayman

auction, North-South reached the

normal contract of three no trump.

With 27 high-card points in the

combined holding, it might seem

that declarer should have an easy

time, but...

West led his fourth-best spade,

and the Rule of 11 allowed East

to calculate that declarer had only

one card higher than the six. It might

seem, therefore, that it makes no

difference which card East plays.

However, it is certain that declarer's

one card must be a high honor, for

West would not have underled a suit

in which he held the three top

honors.

Suppose East carelessly inserts

the jack. Declarer wins and, since he

has only eight tricks, declarer tries

in vain to establish a long card in

one of the minors for the game-

going trick. That leaves only one

remaining hope. Declarer exits with

a spade. West can take his four

spade tricks, but then must lead

away from the king of hearts to give

declarer his ninth trick.

Look at the difference if East fol-

lows with the seven of spades to

the first trick. When declarer exits

with a spade, West can afford to play

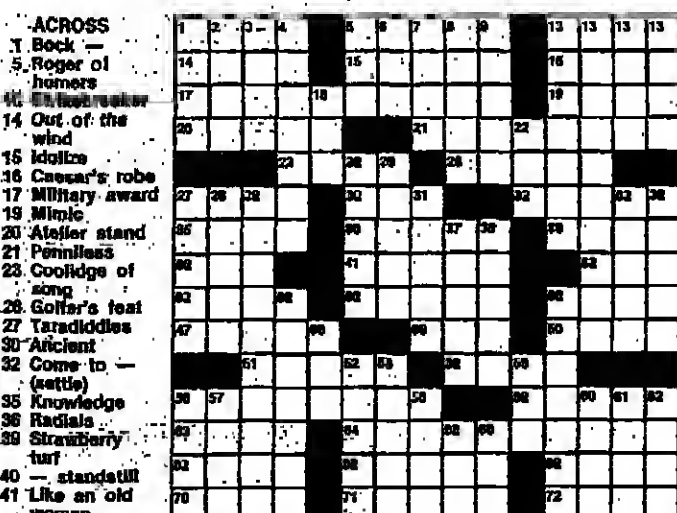
low, allowing East to win the trick

with the jack. East cashes his two

minor-suit winners before returning

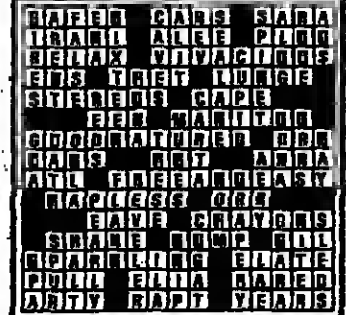
a spade, and the result is down two!

THE Daily Crossword by Peter Swift



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



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1 Across: 1. Back — 2. Roger of — 3. Out of the — 4. Caesar's robe — 5. Military award — 6. Mimic — 7. Atteller stand — 8. Penitential — 9. Coolidge of — 10. Gollie's feat — 11. Tardis — 12. African — 13. Come to — 14. Knowledge — 15. Radios — 16. Strategist — 17. Like an old — 18. Unit of work — 19. File — 20. Author in — 21. In good shape — 22. Road curves — 23. DDE's — 24. Command — 25. Phrases — 26. Down — 27. First name in — 28. Promising — 29. Paragon — 30. Almond, e.g. — 31. Fairy tale girl — 32. Rite — 33. He's out of — 34. Legal shape — 35. Order — 36. Annie Oakley — 37. Faulty auto — 38. Sisters — 39. Down — 40. Contemplative — 41. Mc. Kazan — 42. Moray

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Fighting continues in El Salvador

Pope urged to withdraw bishops

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The attorney-general has asked Pope John Paul to temporarily withdraw liberal Catholic bishops from El Salvador because they may be killed by people who believe they are rebel sympathisers.

The warning followed the murder of six Jesuit priests in San Salvador, among them the rector of the University of Central America, and came as a leftist rebel offensive entered its second week with more than 1,000 people killed.

In a personal letter to the Pope, Attorney-General Manfredo Eduardo Colorado said:

"There has been for some time in this suffering country a tendency called the 'popular church' to which... many sectors of the population have attributed much of the violent events that have shaken El Salvador for many years, and have culminated in the rebel actions of the past week. Colorado said he was not writing on behalf of the government.

The letter was circulated among reporters Saturday with a government statement saying President Alfredo Cristiani had instructed that it not be published.

The archbishop of San Salvador meanwhile linked the killing of the six Jesuits three days ago with the 1980 murder of his predecessor, Archbishop Oscar Arnaldo Romero.

In an interview from San Salvador with Vatican Radio, Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas said the Jesuits had been accused on a radio programme of supporting armed insurrection shortly before they were shot dead by 30 gunmen.

Asked who he thought had murdered them, Rivera Damas said: "They are the same as those

who assassinated Monsignor Oscar Romero."

Romero, an outspoken defender of the poor who often denounced government repression from his pulpit, was shot dead while saying mass on March 24, 1980. His murder was never solved but was widely attributed to a right-wing death squad.

Threats presumed to come from rightist death squads also forced Nicaragua to evacuate its diplomats from San Salvador.

"This doesn't signify a break in relations but a precaution because of death threats that we were constantly receiving over the telephone," said Norman Lacayo, charge d'affaires at Nicaragua's embassy in San Salvador.

Heavy fighting continued on the outskirts of the capital Saturday as the week-old rebel offensive showed no sign of winding down.

Streams of civilian refugees, many of them carrying wounded

on makeshift stretchers, fled from the working-class district of Mejicanos where fighting has raged all week.

The refugees said rebels were still holed up in their strongholds inside Mejicanos where rebel chief Fiacundo Guardado was vowed to fight to the last man.

The guerrillas said Saturday they shot down a government air force plane in the eastern city of San Miguel.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) said in a radio broadcast monitored by the Cuban News Agency Prensa Latina in Managua that the A-37 "Dragonfly" was brought down at 1:30 p.m. local time (1920 GMT) over the guerrilla-held neighbourhood of El Molino on the outskirts of San Miguel.

FMLN guerrillas say they have killed or wounded more than 800 government troops and destroyed 11 government helicopters since they launched the nationwide offensive.

Czech students, actors call for strike

PRAGUE (AP) — Demonstrators demanding an end to Communist Party domination lit candles and placed flowers on sidewalks where police attacked protesters in the largest such rally in 20 years.

Six theatres cancelled shows Saturday night as actors and students called for strikes to protest police brutality at Friday night's demonstration, in which white-helmeted policemen elbowed hundreds of peaceful protesters.

Tens of thousands of students marched Friday for five hours to commemorate student Jan Opletal, killed by Nazis 50 years ago. When demonstrators tried to reach central Wenceslas Square, police attacked them with tear gas, dogs and clubs.

One student was fatally beaten near the square, according to the Washington Post. It quoted witnesses as saying Martin Smid died after being clubbed by two riot policemen. His friends said Smid fell to the ground after being struck several times on the head and shoulders and police kept on beating him, the newspaper said Sunday.

Prague denies killing of student

A Czechoslovak government spokesman denied Sunday that anyone who participated in Friday's pro-democracy demonstration in Prague had died.

Asked if any of the demonstrators had died, spokesman Marcel Jansen told Reuters: "That can be excluded."

No more big brother, new East German security chief promises

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany's feared state security service will no longer be used as a big brother tool of political oppression, its chief Dr. Wolfgang Schwanzit told Reuters.

In the first exclusive interview with a Western correspondent in his 38-year career, he said the former State Security Ministry was slashing manpower by four to five thousand.

It intended to give up office space and barracks, including a 480-room hostel for operatives in East Berlin.

"No intelligence service in the world is going to give concrete information on its strength. But this much I will say, 4,000 to 5,000 is a lot," he said at the weekend.

Western intelligence experts estimate the ministry had about 20,000 permanent staff, an elite guards regiment of 7,000 and a highly-efficient network of countless informants.

"I have to object to the use of the word snooping... but the thrust of your question is correct — the work of the former Ministerium fuer Staatssicherheit was too broadly defined," Schwanzit said.

A suave, white-haired man, looking fit for his 59 years, he gave the interview in a quiet corner of the Volkskammer (parliament) an hour after being voted into office in a televised session that showed East Germany's face for the first time.

Known to insiders as "the firm" and to the public as "the revised 'stasi'", the ministry has been downgraded to an office of national security in the reformist cabinet of Prime Minister Hans Modrow.

"We will now concentrate

Aquino faces defeat in autonomy poll

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (R) — President Corazon Aquino's government headed for its first electoral defeat since coming to power in 1986 with early returns showing voters overwhelmingly rejecting autonomy proposals for the southern Philippines.

Many Muslims in the battle-scarred region of Mindanao, 800 kilometres south of Manila, heeded the call by the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to boycott the controversial poll.

In Christian-dominated areas the government autonomy plan was thrown out by wide margins, according to preliminary, unofficial returns broadcast by state radio.

In Zamboanga, the largest city in the proposed autonomous region, rejection in Christian areas was running at 90 per cent of ballots cast, and at 95 per cent in Iligan city, another major Christian centre.

In Muslim areas of Zamboanga, voting stations were deserted and officials reported only five to 10 per cent of those registered actually voted.



Corazon Aquino

State radio reported that the closest result announced so far was in the Muslim heartland of Marawi where 52 per cent of voters rejected autonomy, 40 per cent were in favour and the rest of the votes were invalid.

"To a certain extent, the boycott campaign by certain groups was effective. On the whole, the 'no' (rejection) votes were overwhelming the 'yes' (for autonomy) votes," election Commissioner Haydee Yorac said.

Five Muslim separatists were killed in scattered incidents

around Mindanao and voting was disrupted in several villages in the interior as guerrillas seized ballot boxes and poll officials refused to work, fearing rebel violence, military reports said.

"We succeeded. This strengthens our stand. We are victorious," MNLF spokesman Zain Jali said as the trend towards a big 'no' built up.

Asked if the Aquino government would now have to reopen talks with the MNLF which broke down in 1987, Jali said: "They have one million reasons to sit down and talk with us."

Despite Aquino's call for a large voter turnout, election officials an hour before close of polling reported turnouts of only 40 to 45 per cent in many areas of the 13 provinces proposed to be included in the autonomous region.

Manila hoped the plebiscite for partial autonomy in a region of nine million Christians and Muslims would end decades of bloodshed in Mindanao, where an MNLF-led separatist war killed more than 50,000 people in the 1970s.

3rd S. African policeman backs death squad report

CAPE TOWN (R) — A row over the existence of an official South African death squad gathered momentum Sunday when a third South African policeman alleged that it killed anti-apartheid leaders between 1980 and 1982.

The Johannesburg Sunday Times said former police constable David "Spyker" Tshikalange admitted in an interview he helped to kill black civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in 1981.

Tshikalange's claims supported charges by former police Captain Johannes Coetzee in a newspaper interview last week that he

headed an official police death squad.

Coetzee left the country after telling his story to the Liberal Afrikaans-language weekly Vrye Weekblad.

His wife, Karin, told two Sunday newspapers she heard from him daily by telephone, but did not know where he was. She said she and their sons aged 11 and 13 would wait in Pretoria until he was settled abroad with a job.

"What he was made public is the truth," she told the pro-government Sunday newspaper Rapport. "He is not lying."

Walesa looks ahead for 'Europe without borders'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who 10 years ago was inspired by the vision of a peaceful revolution in the Soviet Bloc, is telling Americans now that he foresees a united Europe, without cold war divisions.

"The wall that was separating people from freedom has collapsed," Walesa told Congress last week in a speech celebrating his success not only in creating free unions in Poland but in forging the first non-Communist government in the Soviet Bloc.

The end of a divided Europe has long been a U.S. policy refrain. But U.S. decision-makers are being forced to examine the prospect anew, and quickly, given the rapid changes under way in Poland, Hungary and East Germany, symbolised by the opening of the Berlin Wall.

"The wall itself is a paradox... it is an abnormal situation," Walesa said in an interview.

The reforms in Poland and Hungary should lead to a political and economic integration of Europe, "a Europe in which there are no borders," Walesa said. He said that with the destruction of the Berlin Wall, East and West Germany should be

reunited.

"The German problem must be solved, but as part of the integration of the whole of Europe, and not against anybody," he said.

"Not on the Nazi model, not the Stalin model, but a new and wiser model that has to bring peace, tranquility," said Walesa, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983.

East European reformers have been inspired in part by the economic integration of Western Europe planned for 1992, said Francis Fukuyama, a deputy director of the State Department policy planning staff.

"If you look at Poland and Hungary, the prospect of being left behind as the train leaves the station will stimulate the introduction of market economies," Fukuyama said Friday in a speech to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Integration of the European Community is likely to "heal the divisions of Europe," he said. "We do look forward to the EC playing an important political as well as economic role."

Walesa's concept of an undivided Europe sounds a bit like Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's vision of a "common European home."

And U.S. President George Bush expressed similar sentiments in a letter to Gorbachev Friday, said White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater.

"He said the United States wants a calm and peaceful period of change in Eastern Europe as Poland, Hungary and East Germany seek to implement their reforms. The president said he believes these historic steps will make a positive contribution to a Europe that is whole and free," Fitzwater said.

Walesa, steering Poland away from 45 years of what he calls destructive Soviet control, clearly does not envision a Europe under the Russian or German domination.

German reunification "is a complicated problem," he said, adding that two world wars in this century started because of German expansionism.

"I remember how much Europe and the world paid for Nazism," Walesa said, noting that Poland was the first nation invaded by the armies of Adolf Hitler.

Although he praised Gorbachev, Walesa was not willing to forget the brutality of Josef Sta-

lin, who imposed Communist rule on Poland and the other nations of Eastern Europe.

Discussing Solidarity's efforts to dismantle Poland's Soviet-style economic and political system, Walesa said "our task is viewed with understanding by our Eastern neighbours and their leader Mikhail Gorbachev."

"This understanding lays foundations for new relations between Poland and USSR, much better than before. These improved mutual relations will also contribute to stabilisation and peace in Europe, removing useless tensions," Walesa told Congress.

Walesa came to America's biggest Polish-American community in Chicago to seek financial help for Poland's struggling economy, but he said Saturday he did not arrive with his "hat held out."

"I have come here to prove that our system does not beg... but appeals to you as teachers, to help us to step onto the right path of development," Walesa said at a meeting with officials of the Polish American Congress.

"We want to learn from you how to develop a country, how to move it from a system that failed to one that works."

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Trailer fire in U.S. kills 9

MAXTON, North Carolina (AP) — An early morning blaze gutted a trailer in a rural area, killing a mother, her five children and three other children, authorities said. Two adults escaped, one of them the mother of three of the children who had to be restrained from re-entering the blazing trailer, neighbours and officials said. The fire erupted about 4 a.m. on one of the first cold nights of the season and quickly engulfed a single trailer sitting on a wooded lot off a rural dirt road, said Robeson County sheriff's dispatcher Gene Lambert. The cause of the fire was under investigation. Neighbours said the woman who was restrained from re-entering the trailer was a relative of Lois Ann Hunt, the only victim who was immediately identified.

Socialists win Japan mayoral election

TOKYO (R) — A pro-socialist candidate Sunday defeated his rival from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in a key mayoral election billed as a prelude to general elections expected next February, public television NHK reported. NHK said computer projections showed that Kiyoshi Takahashi, a former deputy mayor supported by the Japan Socialist Party, the small Socialist Democratic Federation and the Japan Communist Party would be elected as mayor of Kawasaki.

Vietnam holds local elections

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — More than half of Vietnam's population was expected to go to the polls Sunday in nationwide elections at the local level, Radio Hanoi said. The official broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said voter turnout at one Hanoi polling station was 92.2 per cent. No results were announced. Nearly 34 million voters were expected to take part in the balloting, the broadcast said. Vietnam's population is more than 64 million.

Escaped convict killed in Germany

FRANKFURT (AP) — Two suspected escaped convicts shot to death four men in a Bavarian bar, seized a hostage, and led police on a 300-kilometre chase ending in the death of one gunman, officials said Sunday. The violence began early Saturday, when the two gunmen killed four men in a bar in the Bavarian town of Laaber and wounded two others after demanding money from them, said police. Police said the two men — believed to be Dieter Em and Helmut Bergmayer, both escapees from an Austrian prison — fled the scene in a Honda car that had been stolen in Austria. Later in the day, after slipping out the back door of a garage where police had followed them, the gunmen burst into a house near Neumarkt, Bavaria, grabbed a 26-year-old woman hostage and fled with her in the woman's Audi, said police. Hans Kuffer, spokesman for Hesse state police in Wiesbaden, said police caught up with the assassins late Saturday night south of Frankfurt. About 300 kilometres from where the killings occurred. One of the gunmen died in an ensuing shootout with Bavarian and Hesse state police, and the other was wounded, Kuffer said.

Vatican Communism is exhausted

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican newspaper has said that Communism is "exhausted" and that the world is overcoming the idea that a political system can liberate people by violence and restraint on ideas. L'Osservatore Romano noted in a front-page editorial that dramatic change was taking place in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. "Historically, after the abyss of the Second World War... the most serious turbulence stemmed from another totalitarian and schematic ideology that became a system — Marxism-Leninism... that is today clearly exhausted even by admission of its own followers," the editorial said.

COLUMN

Shevardnadze wrote poetry

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has disclosed that he wrote love poems in his youth but was too shy to have them published. He revealed the romantic side of his nature as he sipped tea in his office with members of an Association of Soviet and Foreign Women Journalists in Moscow. Responding to their questions about his private life, Shevardnadze, 61, admitted he penned poetry as a young man but stopped "when I understood that nothing would come of it." He said he wrote "about various things — about love. There were many reasons for being inspired to write poems. None was published because I was too modest," Shevardnadze said. He blushed as several of his visitors began to laugh and added: "Let's not talk about it." Shevardnadze, a tall man with a sweeping forehead topped by a shock of white hair, is the former Communist Party chief of the Caucasian Republic of Georgia, which is famous for its poets and singers. Shevardnadze said he had a hard time in his youth because of World War II and along with others of his generation suffered "all kinds of sorrows." He was born in 1928 in the west Georgian village of Mamati, the son of a teacher. "As far as my private life is concerned I don't have any family problems," he said, but added that his wife Nana sometimes criticised him for not finding as much time to read fiction as he did before he took his present job in 1985.

Soviets need better condoms

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union could produce better-quality condoms and other needed contraceptives in joint ventures with Western companies, British family planner David Malcolm Potts said. Potts, president of the Private Family Health International Agency, pointed to the attraction of low-cost Soviet labour combined with Western companies' capital to import scarce raw materials. "In the United States, every other woman will have an abortion in the course of her life; the average Soviet woman will have three and half to seven abortions," said Potts, who recently attended a family planning conference in the Soviet Union. Some Western experts estimate the average Russian woman will have nine abortions.

Reagan: There was more money in movies than Japan

NEW YORK (AP) — Ex-President Ronald Reagan says he could have earned more than the \$2 million he reportedly got for his controversial trip to Japan by reviving his acting career, but that would be "cashing in on the presidency." The trip was aimed at expanding trade with the Japanese, Reagan says in an interview with reporter Barbara Walters on the U.S. television programme "20/20." During the interview, Ms. Walters noted that Reagan has been criticised for reportedly accepting the \$2 million from Fujisanki Communications Group, a Japanese media company that sponsored the recent trip. Some have said the fee "just isn't very presidential," she said. "There would have been more money than that if I'd decided to go back to my original career and go back to pictures," Reagan replied. "I would have made a lot more money, but I happen to feel that going back to something like the motion picture industry — even though I had been an actor for so many years — would be cashing in on the presidency."

Cooper wanted to be an artist

NEW YORK (AP) — Gary Cooper's daughter, Maria Cooper Janis, says her father started out wanting to be an artist, while painter Pablo Picasso fancied himself a hand with a six-shooter. Cooper, hero of many a Western film in his 38-movie acting career, was always sketching and "was frustrated that he never had the time to make good paintings." Maria Cooper Janis wrote in a remembrance of her father in the latest issue of Parade magazine. "Picasso and his wife, Jacqueline, were friends of my parents, and we often visited them in the south of France," she said. "On one visit, papa presented the painter with a six-shooter and the white Stetson he had worn in 'Saratoga Trunk.' Picasso was thrilled, and the two of them spent the afternoon firing at beer cans they set up as targets."